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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

No United Front!—Mr. Hoover

Europe Cool to New Entente

France Builds Biggest Boat

De Valera-MacDonald Talk On

Calgary Recalls Woolly West

PRESIDENT HOOVER warns European nations against any united front on war debts owed his country. The frank statement is contained in a brief letter to Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The President denies that the United States has been party to any agreement reached at Lausanne or elsewhere, and while he does not assume combined action by the debtor nations to be an agreed purpose, as has been reported, he "does not propose that the American people shall be pressed into any line of action or that our policies shall be in any way influenced by such a combination." And, also, by way of preface, he records as emphatically how Americans feel over the reparations settlement—they are gratified.

¶ Several nations delay their approval of the new Anglo-French entente. They await more evidence that the union is merely to attack general problems, with other powers welcome to join in. The American delegation at the Disarmament Conference seeks to test a charge that the two contracting nations are to back each other's stands against arms reduction. Smaller powers complain that the entente departs from the broad concert of nations method that obtained great results at Lausanne. Its exclusiveness is held to give rise to the thing that fosters misunderstandings, hatreds, even wars—suspicion.

¶ France prepares to launch the biggest boat in October. T-6 is 1020 feet long, 117 feet wide, will have cost $30,000,000 in finished dress, will push along at 28 knots, making her one of the five fastest. She will have a theater and many, until now, non-seagoing accessories for her 2132 passengers. She will be a sort of rakish-looking, electrically-driven city, with her companionways and squares named after Fifth Avenue, Rue de la Paix, and such, and leading to as much of interest. The traveler will lose himself for four and a half days in this wonder city and then be bumped back to consciousness that he is traveling—the mobile metropolis having arrived at the other edge of the Atlantic.

¶ A watchful world discovers that statesmen's acts worry many—including the acting statesmen. As the British and Irish special duties prepare to wage commercial war and work woe, President de Valera hastens to London to consult again with Premier MacDonald and see whether they can't sidestep the tumult they have invoked. Produce and beef are rushed into England from the Free State, 6000 cattle driven across the line to duty exemption in Ulster. And the high officials struggle mightily to take the gravitational suggestion out of an old saying: What's thrown up must come down—on our heads or on the ground.

¶ The Institute of International Relations at Portland, Ore., hears an incisive analysis of the times from Dr. Shirley J. Coon, business administration expert. He finds five major problems that have prevented progress to be overproduction, armaments, tariffs, currency questions, reparations and international debts. Besides fear, the admitted foundation of most human distress, he sees three stumblingblocks held in the road by sheer, unthinking persistence. These are prejudice, ignorance, greed, p-i-g—PIG! And here is a collective big pig that can hold up the forward march even of a world.

¶ Alberta has a giddy holiday as Calgary stages its annual Carnival Week. Cowboy, Indian, steer and chuck wagon are active actors in a back-to-other-days transformation that involves the thriving prairie town. Cow-hands lower their portable stoves to the cement sidewalks and send flapjacks floating into the crowds to prove that buffalo grass cuisine has lost none of its cunning. Ranking high among the talked-about "broncs" and "critters" are the horses and steers sent by an upstanding Alberta ranchman who could win prizes but couldn't come in person—the Prince of Wales.

¶ Western America will be asked to disclose, through its stones and bones, how long it has known the dominion of man. When adventuring Coronado moved northward from Mexico in 1541, flourishing, horseless towns occupied the Missouri River bluffs. When Lewis and Clark passed 300 years later the civilized towns had gone; there were only nomadic Indian buffalo-hunters with horses between their legs. When began that lost civilization? Smithsonian Institution experts are to read the telltale rocks, to consider a flint arrowhead found among the big bones of a mammoth. If that arrow says it slew that mammoth, then that civilization was active 20,000 years ago—If!

Financial Position Improves in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Simla, India

THE financial position in India has so far improved that the Government is able to invite subscriptions to a loan at the rate of 5½ per cent.

This is in contrast with conditions in 1931, when the loan rate was 6½ per cent, and with 1930 when the rate was 6 per cent.

The new loan will be repaid at par in 1940, although the Government of India reserves the right to repay it or any part of it at par on or before Oct. 1, 1938.

Mexico Faces Labor Reform, Seminar Hears

Sweeping Changes by Government Declared 'Just Around Corner'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 15—Sweeping government reforms, which will enable the Mexican laboring classes to free themselves of the yoke imposed upon them by the economic crisis, are just around the corner. Señor Vicente Lombardo Toledano, counselor of the National University and official of the Mexican Confederation of Labor and leading defender of contemporary Mexican labor ideals, told members of the seminar yesterday.

This is a critical time for labor in Mexico, Señor Toledano asserted, with certain vital elements now in the flux. Most serious is that of labor unemployment and the reduction of laboring hours which has taken place during the past few years. This has been brought about by general conditions within the country and by the large number of Mexicans returning from the United States.

Laborer Shouldering Load

To the superficial observer, he said, the crisis has not affected Mexico as badly as the United States but he contradicted this by asserting that the characteristic resignation of Mexican labor, coupled with a marked absence of vigorous objection to retrenchment operations, gives the passing visitor an erroneous impression for actually Mexico is suffering as keenly as any other country, with the laborer shouldering the load.

The employer class here, which includes foreign operators, he continued, has taken advantage of the crisis to exploit the laborers. To the foreign investor Mexico presents advantages on account of its cheap labor and material. However, by a consummate desire to make profits at this time at the laborers' expense, Señor Toledano views this policy as establishing a "supercharged atmosphere which might result in an explosion."

Another important factor influencing the situation, he said, is the lack of government policy in the face of the crisis and queries as to the official attitude toward it are met with silence or evasive replies.

Mexican Labor Law

Turning to the much-discussed Mexican labor law, the result of many years of study, he said that it does not accomplish its goal as it does not protect labor nor defend capital, and describes it as "just a regulation with distinctively Fascist tendencies." In its failure to master the present crisis, Señor Toledano predicts the collapse of the capitalistic régime of government, both here and in other parts of the world, as it has already "fulfilled its historic function."

Speaking of Mexico, Señor Toledano visioned the choice of two solutions to the situation: First, by proscription and socialization of wealth in an orderly way, and, as an alternate, by violent action. It makes no difference if extreme measures are taken toward these laborers, he said, for the movement is implacably moving toward realization and any suppressive measure taken will be surely surmounted.

Business Aiding Chicago Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 15—Business took a hand in Chicago's problem of unpaid school teachers when Board of Education members and professional educators met yesterday upon invitation of Mr. Ernest R. Graham, head of a leading architectural firm, in his office to consider how to cut school building expenditures.

A reduction of $15,000,000 in the school budget is necessary, bankers of the city have told the school board, if they are even to consider lending money on school tax anticipation warrants. The largest part of such a proposed cut, it is generally agreed, would have to come by suspending building operations, but certain practical problems have to be solved before the thing can be done.

"RED" MOVIES BANNED

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 15 (By U. P.) — Motion pictures and photographs which might be labeled communistic propaganda cannot be imported into Venezuela under a bill passed by Congress Wednesday.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT COUNTERS OPEN DIPLOMACY

League Circles Recall Other Secret Moves Leading to Dissension

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 15—Responsible political circles listened to Sir John Simon's explanation of the Anglo-French agreement especially given out here in considerable apprehension lest it mean a departure from the League of Nations method of open diplomacy and universal agreements.

Expressions were voiced that blunders in the present negotiations should be sufficient to warn statesmen of the difficulties of the path they are entering upon.

If the strict universality of the problems of peace continues to be recognized, then the League itself and neutral powers are not fearful of results in the special consultations now agreed by Britain and France and such powers as join them.

Special agreements, it is recognized, are sometimes not only useful but inevitable. They have even occasionally been recommended by the League but they almost always carry penalties and pitfalls.

Respecting a contemporary situation it is pointed out that first the "gentlemen's agreement," and secondly the Anglo-French pact caused a much greater sensation and produced temporary ill effects, jeopardizing much of Lausanne's good results, because they were clumsily and secretly handled.

Help of Neutrals Needed

So it has been in recent world history. For example, the Anglo-French naval pact of 1928 caused a serious diplomatic situation, simply because it was kept secret and negotiated privately by the two powers.

Even the outstanding diplomatic triumph of the Hoover-MacDonald agreement on naval reductions almost failed because it did not take the Japanese into account until the eleventh hour, and never took the French and Italians into consideration. So goes recent history.

Therefore as France and Britain, followed by Belgium, Italy, and probably Germany, adopt a retrograde method they must realize that the old system of preponderance of power, the old methods of councils of ambassadors or of super-alliances failed and were superseded by the universal League of Nations. It is such methods that led Europe into the World War. To avoid them Woodrow Wilson founded the League.

Moreover, the cooperation of smaller states and neutrals is vital to preserve peace and it is clear they have been seriously alienated, first, by the procedure of Lausanne itself and second, by being pointedly

(Continued on Page 8, Column 3)

Britain to Guide World Conference To Restore Credit

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 15—Preparation for the world economic and financial conference was today virtually put into the hands of the British Government by the League of Nations Council, but only after a number of smaller states, notably Spain and the Irish Free State, had urged more universality of treatment and in plain words expressed dissatisfaction with the so-called entente cordiale between France and England.

The resolution placing the conference under British direction was drafted by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, and put through the Council with strong support of the Lausanne powers. The smaller states, particularly those not represented at Lausanne, protested stoutly, proposing several amendments, notably one giving a direct share in participation to the International Labor Office which a few weeks ago devised and pushed the idea for exactly the same kind of conference and was rebuffed by the Council.

Though today's resolution leaves practically everything in the hands of the Council, and that committee is in the hands of a British chairman, one important safeguard for universal representation remains. The money to pay for the conference must be voted by the Assembly in September and that body will probably insist for economy's sake that the meeting be held at Geneva, genuinely under League auspices with all of the powers having equal rights.

BRAZILIAN SKIRMISH ENDS IN REBEL ROUT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 15 (AP)—Four rebel casualties were reported in the first brush of arms between the loyal federal troops of President Getulio Vargas and the rebel forces on the Sao Paulo border today. The rebels retreated.

The vanguard of the third infantry under Capt. Zenobio Costa clashed at Itatiaya with a small force of rebels and both sides opened fire. When the rebels withdrew they left the four comrades. One was a lieutenant. They were taken prisoners. The clash followed reports received here that the rebel leaders had been persuaded yesterday by the federal Governors of the States of Matto Grosso and Minas Geraes to lay down their arms and support the Provisional Government.

Hoover Cuts His Own Salary And Cabinet Does Likewise

President Lops Off 20 P. C., and His Official Family 15 P. C.—Minor Officials Decrease Income by 10 and 9 P. C.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—President Hoover cut his own salary today by 20 per cent, thus saving the country 15,000 a year.

Members of the Cabinet took a 15 per cent reduction; undersecretaries in the various departments, it was understood, 10 per cent, and assistant secretaries 9 per cent.

Cabinet members now receiving $15,000 a year, will be reduced to $12,750. The cut in the executive budget follows drastic salary cuts urged by the President and enacted by Congress covering federal employees generally.

The five day week has been indorsed by President Hoover as the best means of putting into effect the forced furlough provision for government employees contained in the recently enacted economy law.

The President, however, will not insist on the application of the furlough in this manner. Heads of departments will be in charge of administering the law in such a way as to avoid unnecessary hardshjps on employees and interruption of service to the public.

The shorter working week was recommended to the President by the council of personnel administration of which Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, president of the Civil Service Commission is chairman. It was at the same time pointed out that the five-day week could not be applied in all branches since some of them, suchc as the Post Office Department and law enforcement agencies, require continuous service of employees.

"The Federal Government," said Mr. Campbell in his report to the President, "should take the lead among large-scale organizations in favoring a five-day work week adapted in practical fashion to the needs of the service. The establishment of shorter working hours generally in industry would go far toward relieving the effects of the present depression, particularly in stabilizing and spreading employment, and would constitute a force opposing future similar disturbances."

The council pointed out that the adaptation of the five-day week must necessarily differ with various activities so as not to impair the service rendered to the public or increase the cost. As a further consideration it called attention to the fact that unnecessary hardship should not be imposed on government personnel this year in view of the withdrawal of annual leave.

Where employees are to be indefinitely furloughed because of decreased appropriations it was recommended that higher-salaried employees be furloughed first whenever possible without injury to service. Furloughs under this section should be restricted to the utmost degree possible and invoked only where absolutely necessary to keep within the appropriations for the fiscal year 1933, the council told the President.

BRITISH-IRISH ACCORD HELPED BY LABOR PARTY

MacDonald and de Valera Renew Negotiations on Annuities

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 15 — The long-awaited settlement between Britain and the Irish Free State on the question of land annuities was advanced today when the President of the Executive Council, Mr. Eamon de Valera, arrived in London to continue personal negotiations with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. William Norton, leader of the Irish Labor Party, which holds the balance of power in the Dail, had a midnight meeting in Downing Street, with the Prime Minister, the Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt, and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey.

The Dublin spokesman was taken there by Mr. George Lansbury and other leading members of the British Labor Party, who have been throughout pressing for a compromise, and as an outcome Mr. Norton arranged by telephone for Mr. de Valera to come over.

Mr. Norton today proceeded by train to Rugby, where he met Mr. de Valera and acquainted him with the position, afterward traveling with him to London. Mr. Norton said today he now drops out, leaving the conversations to take place between Mr. de Valera and Mr. MacDonald.

Record consignments of Irish farm produce reached Britain yesterday, thus escaping the 20 per cent tariff which is now in operation here. Large herds of cattle were driven over the border into Northern Ireland, and 6000 cattle reached Belfast by train.

Dail Passes Duty Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, July 15—The Dail passed today by 68 votes to 57 the final stages of the Free State emergencies duties bill, empowering a retaliatory tariff on British goods. This is to counter the 20 per cent tariff which came into force in Britain today upon Free State goods entering the United Kingdom.

Canada to Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada, and especially Ontario, will probably gain from the British Government's duty on Irish Free State imports, according to Mr. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario. Growers of Canadian beef and hogs would benefit, he thought.

Quebec Opposing St. Lawrence Plan

MONTREAL, July 15 (AP)—A dispatch to the Montreal Gazette from Quebec today said the Quebec Attorney-General's Department is preparing for a legal fight to block the St. Lawrence waterways project "the minute the work starts or a further move is made."

"Premier Taschereau," the dispatch said, "has stated plainly that he will not allow the work to be started without utilizing all legal means to stop it.

"The Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the plan. The policy of the Province of Quebec has been to attract Americans to establish industries here by prohibiting the export of power across the border. This would become futile if the waterway scheme is carried out. This is one of the main objections of the Government."

HOOVER THROWS LOAN PUBLICITY ONUS ON HOUSE

Indicates He Won't Veto Relief Bill Despite Disputed Clause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—Congress went ahead today with plans for immediate enactment of the new $2,100,000,000 relief bill after President Hoover, at a meeting at the White House, indicated that he would not veto the measure because of the loan publicity clause, but would put the responsibility for consequences of such a provision entirely up to the executive branch.

Summoning Senate conferees to the White House, President Hoover had members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation explain the dangers of the provision calling upon the corporation to make public each month the names of all its borrowers.

Senate conferees, however, said they had definite assurance that the President would not veto the bill and prepared to finish up their conference report with the publicity item included and have it approved by both houses without delay.

Entire Board Opposed

Every member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation condemned the publicity provision at the White House conference. They argued that the announcement of a loan would immediately put a label on a bank, insurance company, railroad or other borrower, as weak.

President Hoover told the conferees that he has always favored full publicity on all Government activities but that in this case there is a unique relationship between the Reconstruction Corporation and the credit situation. He said that he wanted Congress to be fully appraised of the fact that they are acting in opposition to the unanimous advice of members of the corporation.

"We are perfectly delighted to take the responsibility," was the comment of Speaker John N. Garner, who cast the deciding vote in favor of the provision upon which the House has insisted in conference. "The Democrats are always in favor of having the Government's business done in the open," he declared. The Speaker added that inasmuch as the President had decided that the benefits of the corporation should be open to a "select clientele," it was only fair that the taxpayers "know what's going on." He said he did not know what effect the publicity would have upon credit, acknowledging that there was some debate.

New Conferees Named

As soon as the House convened today Mr. Garner appointed new conferees to meet with those of the Senate and bring out the bill. It was explained at the White House that the House was not represented at today's meeting because officially it had no conference since the first group was discharged yesterday when they failed to reach an agreement with the Senate.

Despite Mr. Garner's announcement that the Democrats have always favored doing government business in the open, it was indicated in other quarters that a good many influential Democrats have believed their vice-presidential candidate wrong in this case and have stood by President Hoover. Notable among these are the Democratic members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Senate yesterday called upon Mr. Eugene Meyer Jr., chairman, to furnish a complete list of loans made. Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan is chairman of a special committee appointed early in the week to conduct the investigation after it was reported that the corporation had lent $80,000,000 to a Chicago bank headed by Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, just after he had resigned as president of the agency.

DRYS STRADDLE ON QUESTION OF BACKING HOOVER

Reported Unable to Agree Until President Makes Known His Stand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—Whether united dry forces will throw their weight behind President Hoover in the coming elections is to depend entirely on his future attitude toward the prohibition question, it was learned unofficially today.

After a five-hour session of the National Prohibition Board of Strategy it was intimated that a decision had been reached to lay President Hoover's record before dry voters of the country and allow them to draw their own conclusions.

The position Mr. Hoover will take in his acceptance address will be analyzed by the dry strategists as will also be any subsequent statement he may make.

Official confirmation of this action was withheld for the time being, but it was said authoritatively that the decision was reached after a determined attempt on the part of Dr. Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron Foundation, and others to secure indorsement of President Hoover had been defeated.

Nothing in the final declaration of the National Board of Strategy policy, however, will prevent member organizations from openly indorsing Mr. Hoover's candidacy as several have already done, and as many more are expected to do.

Cannon Reported Opposed

The five-hour session of the board resulted from the effort of Dr. Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron, to substitute a straight Hoover indorsement for the "yardstick" policy originally incorporated in the declaration by the drafting sub-committee and subsequently adopted by the entire group.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., chairman of the board of temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, head of the corresponding organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, were credited with leading the fight against outright indorsement on the ground that such action should be deferred until the President has made his position clear.

Another provision of the policy statement, also officially withheld was understood to provide for a conciliatory policy toward dry candidates for other political offices who are willing to support resubmission.

The task of drafting a declaration of policy on which all drys might unite was intrusted yesterday to a subcommittee of the board of strategy after a secret all-day session during which the individual members of the board explained their opinions and the positions

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Free Fare Offer For Bonus Army Extended 10 Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15 — One hundred United States marines were hurried to the capital last night. A pamphlet issued by the radical element of the Bonus Army to the effect that "Congress must not adjourn" and the dogged picketing of the Capitol grounds by the Bonus Army evoked precautionary efforts.

Yesterday the Senate and the House passed a bill extending to July 25 the time within which the Government will furnish bonus marchers with funds to pay their way home. The original provisions expired last night. President Hoover sought the extension in hopes that once Congress adjourned, most of the men would desire to depart.

Since the passing of the bill offering ex-soldiers free transportation home and 75 cents a day for subsistence, approximately 1900 veterans have accepted the chance. It is estimated that some 10,000 veterans remain in the city.

For nearly 48 hours veterans have marched in single file around the Capitol grounds. Their object is to intimidate Congress into passing a bonus bill. They purpose to continue the demonstration until Congress adjourns. At midnight there were about 700 men shuffling about the grounds. The force had dwindled to 200 this morning. Marching in two shifts, each group paraded about four hours at a time, and then went off to cots near the Capitol to sleep.

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THINGS PRESENT

The latest in holiday travel: "Train Surprise." You get on—and don't know where you're going. Notes From Paris on the Editorial page.

Those who seem to develop a little yearning toward the refrigerator along about bedtime will find comfort in "Night Snacks" on the Household page.

Perhaps you can talk with more ease about Sao Paulo, Brazil, (imagine!) and Premier Herriot—they're both in the news—after a peek at the Word a Day.

AND THINGS TO COME

There is much sound sense packed in "A Family Vacation at Home" on Saturday's Educational page.

Get ready for a remarkable daily feature starting Monday. It will be conducted by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, noted economist of Harvard. "Prohibition Facts" Page one

English Towns Balk At Merging Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

BOOTLE and Millom, two ancient Cumberland boroughs, agreed to merge into one more imposing city, but each stoutly objected to the other's name representing both on the future map of the county.

A charter for a market was granted to Bootle 600 years ago, clamored that municipality. Millom's history goes back 800 years and its iron ore is known all the world over, it was promptly retorted.

Colleges Plan Conference On Social Duties

World Educators Invited to New York Meeting in November

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—A new understanding of the meaning and function of liberal culture in its relation to the world of affairs may come out of a conference of universities that will be held here in the fall, according to Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor of New York University. The conference, which will be held on Nov. 15-17, will be on the general topic of "The Obligation of Universities to the Social Order."

"Out of the speeches and discussions, there should come something that is germinal to a more adequate higher education," Dr. Brown told a Monitor correspondent. "I hope the deliberations will yield constructive ideas that will be of interest and importance not only to educators but to society as a whole.

"There is abundant evidence that the academic world needs to understand ways in which science can be applied to a higher usefulness in a larger sense—not merely in the sense of training for immediate occupation—to the larger task of molding the kind of society that can meet all emergencies that arise.

"While we move away from the wholly cloistered idea of higher education, we must avoid preoccupation with that which is immediately practical. There is no doubt that the conception of liberal culture needs a new definition, a more competent understanding, in its relation to the world of affairs. The conference should help to sketch in more definitely the relation of culture to the whole of life, including its spiritual, moral, governmental, and economic aspects."

Leaders Invited

Leaders, both in the United States and abroad, who have been invited.

"Educational leaders on both sides of the ocean seem to be reaching out in a very keen, open-minded way for light and to find means by which higher education can be made more serviceable to the public," he added.

The wide scope of the conference, which is to be held under the auspices of New York University in coöperation with other institutions of higher education and research, is indicated by the highly diversified interests of members of the advisory committee. Besides the presidents of several of the largest universities and colleges in the country, the committee includes Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, internationally known financier, who will preside at one session; Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, one of the most eminent physicists in the world; Prof. Paul Monroe, director of the Institute of International Education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. Henry Suzzallo, a specialist in higher education of the Carnegie Foundation, and Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the Wilson Administration and later a member of the Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Six hundred institutions of higher learning and associated groups have been invited to send representatives to the convention to discuss the peculiar responsibilities of universities to changing world conditions.

Early Conference

The preliminary announcements of the conference recalled that 100 years ago the "fathers of New York University invited the foremost men of that day in education and public affairs to meet in convention in the City of New York with a view to discussion of the question, What does our country now require in the way of higher education?"

"In its new form, that question is as insistent and as important today as it was then," the announcement continued. "It is perhaps even more insistent and more important in view of the fact that the scientific achievements of universities during the last generation have had much to do with producing the present situation in world affairs, and their work in the coming generation will inevitably have to do with the amelioration of the present situation."

The need for the conference had been made startlingly evident by the economic situation and unemployment and the feeling that "something ought to be done that could be done in the field of education," Dr. Brown explained.

"It is generally agreed that the rapid advance in this century of scientific knowledge and scientific invention has entered largely into the situation," he said, "that science has released forces in human society which have not yet been mastered for the common good: and that the universities of the world in which science has been chiefly cultivated, have accordingly had their part in producing the maladjustments which disturb the world today."

WORLD TRADE RESTRAINED BY PROVISOS

Imports and Exports Show Stagnation Through Restrictions

NATIONS DRAWING BACK INTO SHELLS

Tariffs, Quotas, Licenses Halt Free Exchange of Both Goods and Money

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—World trade today is struggling in a strait-jacket of tariffs, quotas, licenses and exchange restrictions which by their cumulative effect are rapidly reducing imports and exports to the vanishing point.

Nearly every country has raised its tariff walls in the last two or three years—some, 50 per cent; others, 100 per cent; some, even, 200 per cent. A large number have quotas in addition to tariffs. Others allow imports only under license, or have established foreign trade monopolies, or prohibit entirely the importation of certain classes of goods.

As if this were not enough, more than half Europe has restrictions on dealings in foreign exchange of such a drastic nature that foreign trade is often made almost impossible.

According to the latest available statistics, the aggregate foreign trade of the principal countries of the world declined in value by some 42 per cent between 1929 and 1931. More significant still, the fall was speeded up considerably during the first two months of 1932. Imports in January were 59.8 per cent down compared with the same month in 1929. Exports fell 60.4 per cent. In February the report was 53.2 per cent for imports and 54.4 per cent for exports.

These figures cover 25 European countries representing 99 per cent of Europe's foreign trade; the United States and Canada representing 99 per cent of North American trade and 18 other countries representing between them 61 per cent of the balance of the world's foreign trade.

Statistics For Countries

Later statistics are available only for individual countries, but they show no sign that the decline has been arrested. For instance, Germany's imports for May made a new post-war low record. Hungary's exports between January and April this year were 99,000,000 pengoes compared with 291,000,000 pengoes for the corresponding period in 1930.

Poland's imports between January and May, 1932, were down to 362,000,000 zlotys compared with 675,500,000 in 1931. Exports were 461,500,000 compared with 788,600,000 zlotys.

Since 1930, according to an investigation of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, practically every country in the world has revised its tariff upward. In the last few months Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Brazil, Bolivia, Siam, and the Union of South Africa have put on higher tariffs, while Great Britain, after being free trade for three-quarters of a century, has gone protectionist.

In addition to higher tariffs, there is an increasing tendency to try to regulate foreign trade by means of quotas, import licenses and embargoes.

France is the leading European exponent of the quota and an already extensive list is continually being lengthened. The quota on coal has involved France in a serious dispute with Great Britain, where cries of unfair discrimination have been raised by the coal exporters.

French Feel British Tariff

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the latter's troubles is the new British tariff, which hits in particular early French vegetables and flowers. Germany is also reacting against the new British tariff by putting obstacles in the way of the entry of British coal. Indeed, it is incontrovertible that every new restriction in one country leads to further new restrictions by other countries.

Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey are among the European countries employing restriction by quota. Germany, Belgium and Roumania have so far used this method sparingly. Italy uses it mainly for goods coming from particular countries. Latvia and Turkey apply it to all classes of imports. Great Britain at present has a quota only for wheat.

Estonia has established import monopolies for a number of articles. So has Persia. This enables them to fix a total for importation which must not be exceeded. The Soviet Union has complete control over all imports and exports through its monopoly of foreign trade.

Import permits are another favorite method of control. Austria controls much of its foreign trade in this manner. It also uses the quota for Yugoslav wheat and veal, Hungarian veal and Polish hogs. Furthermore it has a complete embargo on the import or transit of eggs from the Soviet Union.

Many Classes of Goods Hit

Spain has not only import permits and quotas but export permits, notably for foodstuffs. New Zealand requires a permit before any article may be exported. Denmark bans the export of sugar without permission

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HOOVER VOICES STAND AGAINST DEBT COERCION

Letter to Borah Clarifies American Viewpoint on Lausanne Pacts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15 — The United States is gratified by the Lausanne agreement, but will not be coerced by a European united front on debts, President Hoover declared in a letter to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The brief letter summarizes the White House position and announces the President's deep satisfaction over the closer harmony prevailing among European foreign offices. World stability is forwarded by such understandings, which also looks to progress in disarmament, Mr. Hoover says. But he makes plain that the United States has not been consulted regarding the various agreements written or implied at the Lausanne gathering and that it is not committed to them in any way.

And, finally, Mr. Hoover states in direct terms, "I do not propose that the American people shall be in any way influenced by such a combination, either open or implied."

Repeated Assurances Given

The letter was written to Mr. Borah following conferences which he had yesterday at the Department of State with Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. It is the second time within a few days that the Progressive Senator has been made the medium of communicating the Administration's attitude to the nation. It was Mr. Borah who earlier this week officially told the Senate that the United States had had no part in negotiating the Lausanne agreement.

From the outset it has been denied by the British Government that the Lausanne agreement which finally settled the reparations question carried any sequel, expressed, or implied, that European powers should now make a common stand toward the United States on their $11,000,000,000 in war debts. It was stated in London that the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" and the new Anglo-French entente were simply directed toward better mutual understanding and that other European powers were invited to enter them.

On the other hand, the explanation of the new agreements made in France was quite different in one respect. Premier Herriot told the Chamber of Deputies that under the terms of the agreement England was bound not to reopen the debt question without informing France.

Difference in Interpretations

This interpretation was not accepted in London and the two nations have issued explanations seemingly at cross-purposes.

In view of this, Mr. Hoover has felt called upon to make the American attitude clear. The step was taken in as informal a manner as could be devised. The Department of State, judging by the attitude of its spokesmen, entertains no real apprehension over the outcome. In fact, from the outset the satisfaction over European settlement of reparations has been sincere and profound.

It is hoped that one consequence will be to further the Hoover disarmament proposals. Furthermore, any effort to coerce the United States would be futile, it is pointed out here, and would only stiffen opposition, already roused in the Senate, to debt revision.

Most observers think it a pity that the satisfactory results of Lausanne should be obscured by the cross-fire utterances from London and Paris, including the now qualified statement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that America had been "consulted" and concluding with Premier Herriot's declaration of a united front. A more tactful presentation would have mollified the American Senate; whereas now the immediate prospects of action on European debts seems remote.

Text of Hoover Letter

The President's letter to Senator Borah follows in full:

"My Dear Mr. Senator:

"I have your inquiry this morning, through Secretary Stimson, as to the effect on the United States of recent agreements in Europe.

"Our people are, of course, gratified at the settlement of the strictly European problem of reparations or any of the other political or economic questions that have impeded European recovery. Such action, together with the real progress in disarmament, will contribute greatly to world stability.

"I wish to make it absolutely clear, however, that the United States has not been consulted regarding any of the agreements reported by the press to have been concluded recently at Lausanne and that, of course, it is not a party to nor in any way committed to any such agreements.

"While I do not assume it to be the purpose of any of these agreements to effect combined action of our debtors, if it shall be so interpreted, then I do not propose that the American people shall be pressed into any line of action or that our policies shall be in any way influenced by such a combination either open or implied."

Boston Art Notes

Germanic Museum

There are several exhibitions installed at the Germanic Museum, Harvard, to make a visit during the summer worth while.

Original panels of German primitives have been loaned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Museum. In them there may be seen the particular national traits in the art, to wit, the stress upon design elements, the preference for angular idioms to curved, the profusion of ornament. One may note further the German love of the dramatic and the manner in which they accomplished the illusion. There are besides some exquisite examples of Gothic carving.

To complete the repertoire of the old school there are in addition reproductions of works by masters made by an improved process of photography.

The modern works have been selected from outstanding artists of new vogues. They may not find many sympathizers for those who want their pictures gracious and naturalistic. Some Germans have used little restraint in experimenting, applying new forms of symbolism, stressing mathematical features, or turning back to deliberately crude infantilisms.

The simplicity sought by Mr. George Schrimpf fails somehow to have that deeper significance. It is barren. Mr. Lionel Feininger, known as a theorist, presents a subject in varying planes reminiscent of the fractures of a crystal. By this deviceful means he conveys an illusion of spaciousness and gains an atmospheric effect as well. Mr. Paul Klee has been the subject of many a controversy. Mr. Klee, however, in those very childlike linetraceries and color surfaces achieves subtleties that are not accidental. His nuances, however, do not exist for most people even when they are explained.

The sculptures reveal how varied the trends are. One huge head is modeled in a few characterizing planes, with features simplified in almost archaic manner. Another head is modeled with overattentiveness to the surface in order to produce a highly expressive undisciplined emotion. D. A.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, probably with showers; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers, beginning late tonight or Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight; Saturday showers; cooler on coast.

Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Saturday; somewhat warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle northerly winds, becoming moderate east or southeast and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday; showers Saturday and possibly over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	82	Montreal	60	74
Bismarck	60	88	Nantucket	72	78
Boston	71	84	New Orleans	84	88
Buffalo	64	84	New York	68	88
Calgary	48	64	Norfolk, Va.	80	94
Charleston	84	94	North Platte	70	96
Chicago	80	90	Philadelphia	72	90
Cincinnati	82	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	98
Denver	66	88	Pittsburgh	70	88
Eastport, Me.	58	74	Portland, Me.	68	78
Hatteras	82	90	Raleigh	78	98
Honolulu, T.H.	80		St. Louis	84	100
7p.m. July 14	76		St. Paul	74	100
Helena, Mont.	50	72	Salt Lake City	64	86
Huron, S. D.	70	98	San Francisco	56	68
Jacksonville	80	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	80
Kansas City	80	96	Seattle	58	66
Key West	84	90	Tampa	84	92
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington	76	92
Memphis	82	96	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston, N.D.	60	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 15.
B—Maximum July 14.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday 9:53 p. m.; Saturday 10:34 a. m.
Height of tides, 10.8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

MYTH II HEADS UP COAST

SANDWICH, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his cruising companions aboard the yawl Myth II came through the Cape Cod Canal today at the end of a tow line and emerged on the waters of Massachusetts Bay a few minutes after 10 o'clock. The yacht's canvas was immediately spread to a moderate northwest breeze and her course shaped for Gloucester, Marblehead or Manchester, some 60 miles up the coast.

CEMENT PLANT REOPENED

OSBORN, Ohio, July 15—Osborn plant of Southwestern Portland Cement Company, closed since March 5, has been reopened and will operate at 50 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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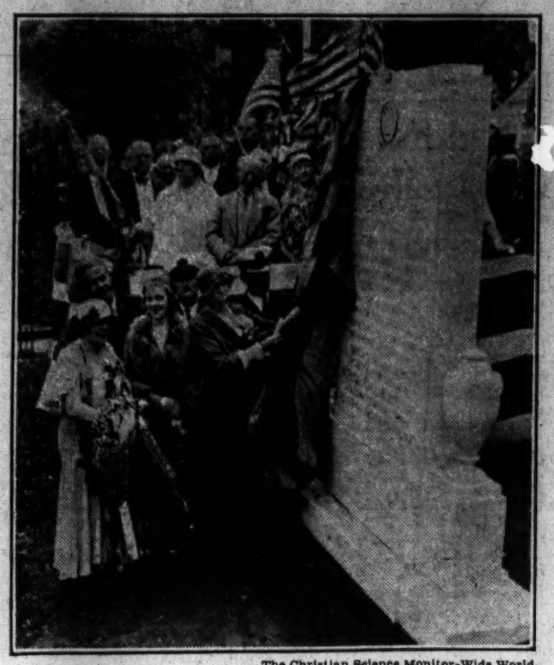

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

MARBLE RECOUNTS HIS DEEDS

Left to Right at Unveiling—MRS. LAURA B. PRISK; GEORGE PARSONS MORRIS and MISS MILDRED MORRIS, Descendants of Gouverneur Morris, and MAUDE T. CURLEY.

New York Unveils Monument To Honor Gouverneur Morris

Ceremony Attended by Two Direct Descendants of Man Who Helped Write the Constitution

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—A white marble tablet in honor of Gouverneur Morris, "a statesman of brilliant genius, and an American through and through," has been unveiled in the churchyard of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church at St. Ann's Avenue and East 140th Street.

The monument, which was erected with funds appropriated by the State of New York, was unveiled on July 4 at ceremonies attended by many prominent persons, including Miss Mildred J. Morris and Mr. G. Parsons Morris, descendants of the man who took a leading part in the Constitutional Convention.

St. Ann's Church, a colonial building with ivy-clad stone walls, stands on virgin land which was purchased in 1670 by Capt. Richard Morris, and which originally was part of the farm of Jonas Bronck, the first white settler north of the Harlem River. The church was built in 1841 by Gouverneur Morris, a son of the statesman, on a tract of land adjacent to the manor house of Morrisania, where his father resided, as a memorial to his mother, Anne Cary Randolph, of Virginia, seventh in line from Pocahontas. Gouverneur Morris and his brother, Lewis Morris, the only signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York State, are interred in the crypt of the church.

Dr. Edward C. Russell, pastor of the church, accepted the monument on behalf of the borough and the county. Assemblyman Nicholas J. Eberhard, who introduced the bill appropriating funds for the monument, made the presentation.

Representative Anthony J. Griffin, of New York, reviewed Gouverneur Morris's career and said:

"This is the first occasion on which the nation or the State has recognized the importance of the Morris family and the significance of St. Ann's Church as a national shrine."

Fourteen other members of the Morris family and many other pioneers, statesmen, jurists, soldiers and sailors, whose names rank high on the nation's roll of honor, are interred in the church yard.

On the Esplanade

8:30 P. M.

Wedding March from "Coq d'Or" Rimsky-Korsakov
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
"Dream of Love" Liszt-Herbert
Overture, "Sakuntala" Goldmark

INTERVAL

"Wine, Woman and Song," Waltzes Strauss
"Molly on the Shore," Irish Reel Grainger
"Ave-Maria" Bach-Gounod
Cheyenne Indian War Dance Skilton

EVENTS TONIGHT

Cohasset: Illustrated talk on travels in Europe and the Near East by the Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, benefit First Parish Church School, Town Hall, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Dance, Wollaston Yacht Club, Wollaston Beach Boulevard, 8:15.

Boston Chapter, Order of DeMolay: Moonlight sail and dance, S. S. Dorothy Bradford, leaving Long Wharf, foot of State Street, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Harvesters of the Deep," 2 and 3; museum activities all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Pageant and concert, benefit Harriet Tubman House for homeless colored girls, estate of Mrs. N. P. Hallowell, 50 Mystic Street, Medford, 3:30.

Opening of rose gardens at "Forty Steps," estate of Mrs. Charles Hammond Gibson, Nahant, 4 to 9 p. m. (Public invited.)

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weeks days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Dell & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

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Pier Site Dedicated At Buzzards Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass.—A site for construction of the $250,000 pier authorized by the State Legislature last year for the general use of coastwise steamship lines in unloading passengers and freight was dedicated here yesterday by Gov. Joseph B. Ely and a group of state officials and local business men.

Construction has already started on the pier, which will fill an urgent need in this section for a stopping place for large vessels which heretofore had to carry passengers and freight headed for the Cape into Boston, New Bedford or Fall River where transfers were made. The 1931 act also provided for dredging the harbor near the pier site.

Business men anticipate a heavy increase in tourist trade to the Cape as the result of the new project. Although no specification is made as to what companies will use the pier, state officials anticipate that regular steamship lines operating between New York and Boston will schedule stops at Buzzards Bay as well as steamship pleasure tours. The pier will be owned and operated by the State.

EARLY HOMES OPEN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALMON FALLS, N. H., July 15—Sponsored by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, two of the famous homes of Colonial days in this town are to be open to tourists and guests for a week. They are Wentworth mansion, owned by Mrs. Frederick S. Blodgett of West Newton, Mass., and the Jewett house, owned by the New England Society. The latter is being preserved in memory of Sarah Orne Jewett.

The Wentworth mansion was erected in 1701 by Col. Paul Wentworth, from lumber manufactured in the Wentworth sawmills on the river nearby, it being said that no house of the period could claim to have wider boards or more wonderful paneling. Jewett house was erected by John Higgins in 1774.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 17

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WEEI, 590kc-508m.

PROVIDENCE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJAR, 890kc-337m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-436m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

PITTSBURGH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m., and W8XK, 62.50m.

BALTIMORE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

Summer Exhibition of Portraits by

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market talk.
5:15 Betty Cole, popular songs.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time; weather report.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Backstage at the 'Met'."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Dual Automatics: Ray Meyers; Alice O'Leary.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestlé's Orchestra; Ross McLean, guest soloist.
8:30 "Poe's Tales"; sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg; quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, St. Swithin's Day sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes"; Frank Munn, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather report.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15-12:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Swanee.
5:30 Trayton Drake, tenor.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Soloist.
5:45 Violin and piano recital.
5:55 Safety talk, Two-Gun Baker.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Earl Saunier, baritone.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, popular songs.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Countess Albani; Cavaliers Quartet; "Jazz Nocturne," with Dana Suesse, composer, at piano.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Virginia Rea, soprano.
10:30 NBC, Ernest Davis, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:35 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Sid Garyl; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Roundtowners Quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Andre Kostelanetz Presents"; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Kodak Week-End Hour; soloists; quartet; orchestra; Hawaiian group.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-12:30—Dance music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Dedication of new studios of WISN, Milwaukee.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
6:15 Tucker Orchestra; time announcement; baseball scores.
6:45 CBS, Madison Singers.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Plentje dance favorites.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 "Hill Billy" George.
9:00 "Royal Romance"; sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, Talk from Chicago.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 Little Jack Little.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:00 a. m.—Amateur program.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Musical program.
12:20 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:15 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
1:30-5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange program.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes; organ; stocks.
1:00 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; dance music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Women's Olympic swimming trials.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Women's Olympic swimming trials.
3:30 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago White Sox, Fred Hoey, reporting.

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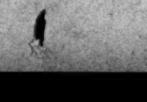

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DRYS IN OHIO G. O. P. REJECT REPEAL PLAN

State Convention Holds to Conservative Side of Liquor Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15—The Republican Party in Ohio is not going to be any wetter than its parent if Buckeye leaders can help it.

Although one group in the party is putting up a stiff fight to have the Ohio G. O. P. come out flatfooted for repeal at the convention now in session here, Ohio party leaders are equally determined that the state branch will not step outside the bounds laid down at the Chicago convention.

The state party platform, in its tentative form as arrived at early today, in some form indorsed the prohibition plank adopted by the national convention.

It was anticipated the "all-wet" faction would carry their fight for a repeal plank to the floor of the convention today in the effort to have a minority plank on prohibition made a part of the platform. Another group was expected to advocate a "bone dry" plank, standing for absolute retention of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The plank on prohibition in the tentative platform presented to the convention today, after indorsing the national prohibition plank, went on to say the national plank was regarded as "a mandate to submit the issue to the states to determine whether the Eighteenth Amendment shall be retained, repealed or a constructive substitute adopted."

Mr. Simeon D. Fess, Senator from Ohio, was temporary chairman of the convention and in his "keynote" speech said economic recovery was the paramount issue and expressed the hope that nothing else might enter to divide the party against itself, byt which delegates and observers alike understood he referred to the prohibition question.

A vigorous defense of the Administration of President Hoover was voiced by the Secretary of War, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, who answered the pledge of a "new deal for the American people" by the Democratic presidential nominee, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, with a review of the accomplishments of the Republican candidate for reelection. He said in part:

"From the very beginning of the depression the President of the United States continuously has fought for the maintenance of the American standard of living.

"He insisted upon proper tariffs to meet the flood of cheap goods from demoralized Europe. He upheld the rate of wages. He inaugurated a program of federal construction to stimulate industry and increase employment. He sponsored a building program by state and local governments and private industry.

"He stopped immigration by executive order. He conciliated Capital and Labor. He defeated the dole. He mobilized the public opinion to take care of distress. He directed the Farm Board to take and hold surplus until better markets could be obtained. He bolstered up confidence in the financial world and stopped the onrush of bank failures by organizing a private bank pool of $500,000,000. "He extended a moratorium—which has nothing to do with the cancellation of debts—and prevented the spread of financial panic to the United States."

Drys Fail to Agree To Support Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

taken by their respective organizations.

Whether united drys should specifically indorse President Hoover and whether they would give their support and encouragement to candidates for Congress who favor resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment were the two major questions considered by the board yesterday.

Although there was a wide difference of opinion on both questions, coöperation and mutual toleration promised well for harmonious action in the coming struggle for preservation of the amendment.

Southern Leaders Oppose

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington and other members expressed the conviction that united support would be found behind whatever action is finally taken and that no internal dissension will weaken the concerted power of dry forces when the battle begins.

"Undoubtedly the various national temperance organizations will be in harmony with and be guided by the decision of this group," Dr. Cherrington said.

Immediate indorsement of President Hoover as the only possible candidate for the drys was strongly urged by several, including Dr. Oliver W. Stewart, president of the Flying Squadron. Col. Raymond Robins and Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie were also understood to have taken the same position.

Southern leaders generally held out firmly against any such course of action, at least until Mr. Hoover has made his position clear in his official acceptance address.

On the question of indorsement of dry candidates who have decided to support resubmission a similar divergence of opinion developed, the so-called progressive drys tending to insist that a vote for resubmission is also a vote for repeal and that all advocates of resubmission should be rejected.

Old-line drys, however, those who have been in the prohibition fight since its early days, inclined to a much more conciliatory view, holding that they should support candidates who are dry by conviction regardless of whether they feel it their constitutional duty to favor resubmission.

According to Dr. Cherrington "the great objective for the viewpoint of the prohibition forces is to keep the Eighteenth Amendment as a great standard of government in regard to a traffic which is a recognized social evil."

In connection with the Board of Strategy, the National Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment held a single session last night at which opinions were expressed to aid the board in developing its policy.

Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, called on Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, today, and asked him to head a third dry party.

Senator Borah after the conference said that he felt the time was not appropriate for the third party, but indicated he had not entirely closed the door on Mr. Colvin's request.

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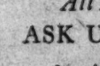

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Ahepa Acclaimed By Greek Nation

The Church of Greece, the nation, Macedonia, Istanbul, and all the islands of the archipelago have acclaimed the Order of Ahepa in the United States as a champion of the Hellenic heritage in all its noble attributes and learnings, Mr. Harris J. Booras, supreme president, said upon his return from that country.

Mr. Booras and a delegation of 700 Ahepans with their families made a three months' excursion to their motherland, where they were received by the President of Greece, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and many other prominent officials of the Hellenic nation.

One of the outstanding points of interest of the pilgrimage was the extension of the excursion to Salonica, Istanbul, and the islands of the Ægean Sea. During their visits to these Grecian points, they were fêted and entertained by civic, religious and fraternal units.

FEDERAL ECONOMY AIM OF BYRD GROUP

A rallying call to some 1500 representative citizens of Massachusetts and civic organizations was issued yesterday by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, spending his first day as chairman of the New England Organization Committee of the National Economy League. The letters set forth the aim of the league to stem the onrush of governmental extravagance and solicited the presence of the addressees at the meeting July 30 for the establishment of a state committee.

Everyone admits that decisive action must be taken to stop the avalanche of governmental expenditures, the letter asserted. With no natural barrier in sight, the citizens could, the communication continued, through the newly formed league, direct their forces so that they would be an invincible barrier to federal, state and local prodigality.

EXPORTS FOR MAY DROP

Exports from the Massachusetts customs district during the month of May were valued at $1,144,548, all of which were from the port of Boston, with exception of $12 worth, which were exported from Gloucester, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. In May, a year ago, exports from Boston were valued at $2,508,740; from Fall River, $17,640 and from Gloucester, $350, a total for the Massachusetts customs district of $2,526,730.

FUEL OIL PRICES STILL LOW

Despite recent advances in cost of fuel oil, the price is still below that of a year ago, to the advantage of large consumers in particular. Steamers burning oil for fuel and engaged in foreign trade, bunkering at the Port of Boston, took 68,713 barrels of fuel oil during June, the value of which was $45,907, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

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OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

CALGARY GOES BACK TO TIMES OF CHUCK WAGON

Cowboys Bake 'Flapjacks' on Sidewalks—Indians Ride for Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, July 15—Calgary Carnival Week did not become an annual institution until 1923, and it all came about through the efforts of a cowboy, who in 1912 induced a group of influential men to hold an experimental Carnival at the same time as the city's exhibition of government, domestic and industrial displays. This week that same cowboy, Guy Weadick, was in charge of the many Carnival features that attracted spectators from the Dominion, the States and overseas.

In its natural setting between the two large rivers, the Bow and the Elbow, and by the way the word Calgary in Gaelic means "clear, running water," the city is an attractive place in ordinary times. Now it is even more picturesque than usual, for in outward appearance Calgary has gone back to the town of the old frontier days.

Merchants have built false fronts on their shops to represent log cabin stores. Citizens young and old flaunt the multi-colored cowboy costumes of the stalwart sons of this prairie district. Chuck wagons take the place of automobiles and street cars in the down-town section of the city. Parking places have given way to the hitching posts for the saddle horses. Old-time troughs provide water for the horses of the Indians, cowboys and the Royal Mounted Police.

This week the chuck wagons proved as useful as they were romantic looking. In the mornings the cowboys lifted stoves down from the chuck wagons, placed them on the sidewalk and there before an admiring audience made flap-jacks and tossed them to anyone who cared to eat them. Then the Red River wagon, a sort of glorified chuck wagon, was in evidence, but while the chuck wagon is for the family and all household belongings, including the livestock, the Red River wagon is for humans alone.

Victoria Park housed the exhibitions, the Indian Village and at the same time was the scene of the riding contests. Stacks of Marquis wheat gave evidence that this was the wheat belt. Passing along the visitor could see exhibits of flax, oats, alfalfa, butter, fruits, flowers, home cooking, photographic displays and the handicraft of the Indians, but foremost in the exhibition came the live stock. There were prize cattle and horses from the Prince of Wales' Ranch, plenty of sheep to say nothing of many breeds of poultry.

Though the big parade came Monday, the Indians on Tuesday and Thursday, rode through the downtown section, some on horseback and some with their families piled in the backs of the open wagons in which they rode into Calgary from their reserves.

Last night came the Old Timers Ball. There was dancing in the Palliser Hotel and in the streets. Part of Ninth Avenue was roped off and the overflow danced there to the old-fashioned tunes scraped out on fiddles. Of course cowboy costumes predominated on this gala evening and the dances preferred were the square dances and the ever popular Virginia reel.

Tonight will come the fireworks, then the Indians in the center field fronting the Grand Stand will pass in single file across the platform to receive prizes for the best kept tepee, for the tepee with the most elaborate painting and prizes for good riding, while 20,000 candle power lights illumine the field. With the presentation of the prizes the Indians will file back to their temporary village and tomorrow ride home to their reserves, and the Calgary Carnival Week of 1932 will be an historical event.

Bonus Men Stage Demonstrations On Capitol Lawn

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 14—Three problems are before the Bonus Army here. These are: transportation funds will not be available from the Government after tonight; Congress hopes to adjourn this week and without having passed a measure providing for the payment of the bonus; and what will be done after the first two things are past history.

Last night the left wing, the newer and more radical arrivals of the Bonus Army, marched and countermarched on the Capitol Plaza, led by an agile drum major, while waiting the convening of Congress today. Chanting the songs they sang in war days, they energetically demanded, between tunes, their bonus money. Thousands of Washingtonians looked on.

Regulations governing the Capitol grounds prohibit trespassing on the lawns. However, no law is there to stop the veterans wandering through and around the grounds so long as they keep moving along the constituted pedestrian walks. Brig.-Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, urged the men to return to various billets scattered through the city, and further, to refrain from any possible clash with the police. To the first suggestion they only jeered and to the second replied that the police were their buddies.

Conference Hears Roosevelt Worker

SILVER BAY, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—The conference of smaller industries was told here yesterday by one of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet members that the Democratic presidential candidate had made the first move to impress on the country, when unemployment became widespread, the need of industrial stabilization.

The speaker, Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, said "probably the first movement to direct public attention to the importance of stabilization as an aid to continuous employment was the committee appointed by Governor Roosevelt soon after the unemployment crisis began to manifest itself—the committee on the stabilization of industry for the prevention of unemployment, it was called at first."

The conference yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, praising the work of the department's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce as an invaluable aid to small industries. The letter said the conference hoped that in this time of economy the work of this bureau would not be impaired.

ROOSEVELT DRIVE STARTED IN STATE

Massachusetts Democrats took their first step toward organization for a Roosevelt drive yesterday by electing Mr. Joseph A. Maynard of Waltham chairman of the Democratic state committee. The meeting was held at the Parker House, with Mayor James M. Curley and Gov. Joseph B. Ely present.

Lowell was picked as the state convention city, but no date set. In his brief address, the Governor said he would have something to say on the subject of gubernatorial nominations soon. A motion was immediately adopted, however, to draft the Governor for reëlection.

EASY CHAIR GIVEN RETIRING SURVEYOR

Mr. Herman Hormell of West Roxbury, who retired July 5 as surveyor of the port of Boston, was honored with a gift of a lounging chair and foot rest today, in the office of the Customs House where he has been employed for 11 years.

Fellow employees numbering 250 contributed to the gift. Mr. Moses B. Mann, assistant surveyor for many years, takes over the duties of Mr. Hormell, with the rank of deputy collector. Mr. Hormell is resuming his practice of law.

Pioneer Scenes Reënacted at Calgary

The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANS RIDE IN COLORFUL PROCESSION ALONG CITY STREETS

Aspirants to Federal Jobs Urged by Civil Service Head To Prepare Now for Future

Declares He Feels Nation Has Turned Corner for Renewed Prosperity, and That This Will Mean Demand for More Workers—Says, Get Ready

CIVIL SERVICE SERIES—*Second of Three Articles*

By MARY HORNADAY

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Now is the time to be specializing for the civil service.

Preparation is the password for entrance into the federal service. From the lowest to the highest, examinations are tests for fitness. The demand of the Government is for specialists whether they be in the field of engineering, chemistry, typewriting or cattle-raising.

Under the economy bill just passed by Congress, no vacancies will be filled during the year beginning July 1 without the written consent of the President. This means that places will be filled only when there is an absolute necessity, and where work cannot be doubled up. But now is the time for youths and others who would enter to prepare for future positions by specializing in some field of work. This is the message given out by civil service officials.

"Young folks," said Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, president of the Civil Service Commission, discussing this subject, "at this time should be training themselves and looking forward to government service as a career." The civil service, he declared, offers a real career for anyone who comes in well qualified by formal education and who has a definite desire to improve himself.

"I am of the opinion that we are beginning to feel our way out of the depression period," Mr. Campbell said. "As we approach normal there will naturally be a demand for more employees."

At the same time, the commission warns the public against paying money to so-called civil service "coaching schools" at this time. Schools which sell courses under present conditions accept money under false pretenses, they point out. Money paid for intensive civil service coaching courses at this time "might almost as well be thrown to the four winds," commission officials declare.

In ordinary times, examinations are given for more than 1000 different kinds of positions in a single year. On an average more than 250,000 persons take the examinations each year and around 50,000 are appointed annually.

At this particular time, opportunities for taking civil service examinations are not the best since few are being announced. The reasons are three:

First, general economy makes it necessary for each of the departments to fill vacancies only when absolutely necessary.

Second, in cases where vacancies must be filled transfers within the service are being made wherever possible. Under regulations recently promulgated those already employed by the Government will be given first chance at higher positions in all occupations in the classified service.

Third, a large register of "left-over" eligibles now exists for almost every position as a result of examinations held last year and the year before.

Flood Federal Service

At that time there was a scarcity of jobs outside the Government and job-seekers turned to the federal service in hopes of work. Unprecedented numbers took the examinations.

For the latest stenographer-typist examination there were more than 54,000 applicants. Nearly 12,000 persons applied for the most recent draftsman test, more than 4300 for the last junior engineer examination, nearly 35,000 for file clerk and nearly 12,000 for assistant statistical clerks. The numbers of applicants in each of these groups were many times above normal and far beyond the needs of the Government.

The present situation, as Mr. Campbell says, is not expected to continue indefinitely.

Notices of examinations are posted in post offices, in public libraries, employment offices, federal buildings, Y. M. C. A. quarters, and are radiocast weekly over nation-wide chains.

The commission is represented in approximately 4000 cities by local secretaries, who give information about examinations. Inasmuch as nine-tenths of the entire federal force is employed outside Washington, the district system has been found necessary.

There is a changeing trend in the kind of examinations the Civil Service Commission gives. A written test at which the applicant sits down and does a few knotty arithmetic problems or spells a group of catchy words is no longer the only rule of capacities. In addition, the applicant is often asked to give evidence of experience in the line he hopes to undertake with the Government. He is sometimes asked to appear for a personal interview.

Take Care in Choice

In the examinations for engineers to build the Hoover Dam, the basis of rating was the evidence applicants showed of training and achievement along lines which they were to work. When the bureau of prohibition needs more agents, there is thorough investigation into temperance habits and personal character in addition to a written examination. Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, chief of the bureau, insists that his agents be teetotalers. Police records and penal institution records are traced to be certain that appointees' names do not appear.

Some of those who enter the government service will stay 30 or 40 years and it is essential that they be of the highest caliber. Uncle Sam tries to get the most capable men and women in his workshops and laboratories. One must achieve 70 per cent to pass civil service examinations. Those who attain this grade are put on the eligible list from whense their names are sent to the various departments when requests come to the commission. Would-be government employees should not be discouraged at one failure. The record is held by a man who failed 15 times in the same type of examination before he finally passed.

The law requires that positions must be apportioned among states and territories according to population. This ruling has been criticized by some who point out that some types of professions are more fully developed in some states and who say that the Government should take the best man, no matter from where he hails. During the war these state allocations were thrown somewhat off balance in the rush to get workers and have remained so ever since.

Veterans Get Preference

Veterans and their wives or widows have a preferred status when it comes to appointment. Since 1919, 169,395 veterans have been appointed in the classified service, representing about 25 per cent of all appointees.

They are appointed in accordance with the Veterans' Preference Law, which releases the veteran from all age limitations from the apportionment provision and from physical requirements. The law also adds five points to the veteran's earned rating, making only 65 per cent necessary for a passing grade. Ten points are added to the earned rating of a disabled veteran.

Figures compiled in 1930 show that of 7304 veterans appointed in that year, 904 or 12.4 per cent earned ratings of less than 70 per cent and became eligible for appointment through the addition to their earned ratings allowed under the regulation.

When an appointing officer passes over the eligible veteran and appoints a nonveteran, whose name appears on the same certificate with a rating the same or lower than that of the veteran, he must file the reasons therefor with the Civil Service Commission.

The commission has a real challenge in the failure of the civil service to appeal to college students. In some instances professors in leading universities have advised members of their classes not to enter the public service. Yet there are at least 15,000 positions subject to civil service which are filled by the recruiting of college graduates.

Colleges Now Coöperate

Special conferences have been held recently with university heads to solicit more coöperation with the Government. A number of universities are now giving courses such as forestry and foreign service in which the largest field for graduates lies in the federal service, a sign which officials believe is encouraging.

The outstanding appeal to men and women of college training offered by public service is the opportunity it affords for constructive, high-grade work. It will not make them rich. Entrance salaries are as good and often better than those offered by private firms, but few attain the $9000 maximum of government salaries which is the low ultimate income level to which to aspire.

The rise of women in the civil service has been unprecedented. All legal barriers to equality of men and women have now been removed, although here and there discriminations still creep in. An appointing officer still has the right to specify the sex desired when he requests a certification of eligibles.

Before the Civil War women had not been allowed in the government service. Then in 1862 the bars were let down just enough to admit one woman to cut and trim paper currency. They never went up again. Last year women were appointed as biochemists, economic analysts, senior librarians, experts in social service administration, architects, physicists and zoölogists.

Now Woman Engineer

They also appear on the lists of eligibles as photographers, printers, meterologists, attorneys and geologists. For the first time last year a woman's name appeared on the register of engineers when one qualified as an assistant electrical engineer in the specialty of lighting. One woman, Miss Jessie Dell, is a member of the Civil Service Commission.

Uncle Sam's pay roll in 1931 included 91,196 feminine employees. Of the 68,500 positions in the service in Washington, 30,294 were filled by women. Some bureaus such as the women's bureau, the children's bureau and the bureau of home economics have staffs made up almost wholly of women.

The proportion of feminine employees outside of Washington is smaller because of the many large services such as letter carriers, railway mail clerks, and Navy Yard mechanics which women have never entered to any large extent. Last year 1041 were appointed as fourth-class postmasters, 107 as post office clerks and 16 as rural mail carriers.

Of particular interest are the appointment of a woman as junior forester, another as associate commercial agent, one as assistant park naturalist, one as distilled-spirits clerk and three as customs inspectors, all within the fiscal year, 1931.

Federation Head Moves to Combat Labor 'Racketeer'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14—Racketeering in labor circles, about which the press and individuals have expressed grave concern in the past year, was the subject of serious consideration at the second session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in semi-annual convention here.

Mr. William Green of Washington, D. C., president of the federation, minced no words in his denunciation of "one of the most serious threats to American liberty," at the press conference last night. His statement followed a hearing on charges against Mr. Samuel Kaplan, head of the Motion Picture Operators in New York City before the council.

The federation, which is composed of affiliated national and international unions, Mr. Green said, has never ejected or suspended such bodies, but, unless the individual unions purge their own ranks, such action may be taken. Mr. Kaplan, according to Mr. Green, has been charged with manipulation to fix his salary at an unreasonable figure, acceptance of donations yearly from theaters and producers and acting as head of a manufacturing company which producers felt they must patronize.

Mr. Green said the federation was without power to take direct action, but expressed the opinion of the council that executives of the affiliates will take quick and drastic steps to eliminate racketeering by subordinate officials. Organized labor, he declared, will abolish racketeering of its own volition. Meanwhile, he said, the courts are available and should be used by anyone subjected to extortion or intimidation.

Garner 'Accepts' Before Nomination

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Representative Edgar Howard (D) of Nebraska, who once was secretary to William Jennings Bryan, yesterday pulled from his pocket a little memorandum he had made for his grandson.

It recounted that just after 4 p. m. on July 1, this year, Mr. Howard went to Speaker John N. Garner of Texas—he had made several such trips that day at the request of Mr. Arthur Mullen, floor manager for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Democratic convention at Chicago—and was told:

"You may quote me to Mr. Mullen as saying: 'No American citizen is big enough to decline a call to serve his country and his party.'"

This was Speaker Garner's actual acceptance of the vice-presidential nomination, still to be made by the convention. At that time the presidential nomination of Gov. Roosevelt was still several hours away.

THIRTEEN BOSTON POLICE PROMOTED

Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, issued general orders, yesterday, bringing promotion to 13 members of the police force. Of chief interest was the promotion of Lieut.-Inspector Stephen J. Flaherty to the rank of captain assigned to the bureau of criminal investigation.

Capt. William E. Lewis was assigned to the directorship of the bureau of records. Four sergeants were promoted to captainship, namely, George V. Augusta, Lawrence L. Waite, Thomas W. O'Donnell and Patrick J. McAuliffe. The others were raised from patrolmen to sergeants.

Form of Communism Existed Under Incas, Conference Hears

Hispanic-American Affairs Session Addressed by Peruvian Economist Who Outlines Government Under Which Ancient Empire Flourished

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 15—That a form of Communism existed among the Incas has been proved beyond question, Dr. V. A. Belaunde, Peruvian economist, told members of the first annual seminar conference on Hispanic-American affairs at the George Washington University here.

Explaining that the most skeptical historians were bound to agree as to the "truly communistic nature of the ancient Peruvian Federation," he recalled that the Inca state had held control over land and labor, Communism's chief plank.

Handed down from the past had come accounts of sailors and conquerors who journeyed to Peru, he said. Also, the accounts of those who, in compliance with instructions from the King of Spain, sought to obtain accurate information on the Inca government.

Summarized, he showed that in the regions traversed by the Andes, from Pasto, in the southern part of Colombia, to Maule, in the south of Chile, an extent of 4000 miles, the Incas established a great empire—military, religious and paternal.

Belonged to State

Here it was that vassals possessed the same rank with the exception of a limited nobility and strong hierachy of functionaries. Land belonged to the state and "individual effort was actuated by a social aim." None were rich, none were poor. Religion and state were supported by the income from the crown lands and from toil of the subjects. Politics and religion were mingled into one.

Since in every phase of Socialism the chief plank relates to land ownership, the Incas, Dr. Belaunde said, cultivated the soil of each valley, in an organized province, dividing it into three shares. One, the property of the sun; another, of the Inca government, and the third, of the community. Thus, the state owned two-thirds, and the communities the remainder.

Compulsory labor, he explained, was carried on between the ages of 18 and 50. The chief labors were as follows: Tilling of lands belonging to the sun and to the Incas (rulers); care of the cattle; construction of roads and forts, each province being responsible for the road that traversed it; service in the army; personal services to the Incas; work of the chasquis, men in charge of the postal service; occupation of the weavers of fabrics. Each province was obliged to supply a certain quantity of cloth woven from the wool of cattle belonging to the sun and to the Incas.

With these general labors a province, according to its soil products and the ability of its inhabitants, was forced to pay a tax in some manufactured or raw material. There were provinces of goldsmiths, silversmiths and tradesmen. Also, instead of a money tax, subjects paid tribute by personal labor in the public service.

Family Organization

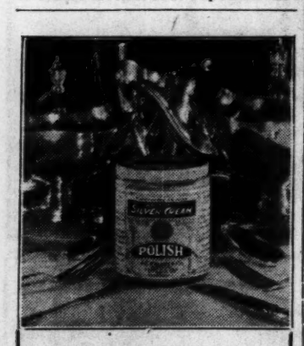
A second factor in Inca Communism, Dr. Belaunde explained as the "organization of the family." Marriage, he said, was not a private affair but under the control of the state. The Government decided the age for compulsory marriage, which had no regard for individual choice. Many girls, however, were consecrated to the worship of the sun, or served as wives of the nobles and chiefs.

In this communistic régime the rigid administrative grouping of the hierachy was observed. Generally, the population was divided into groups of 100, 1000, 10,000 and 40,000 units, each group having its chief. Over the units of 10,000 were the curacas, or head men, and over the curacas were the overseers appointed by the Incas. The nation was divided into four sections, each being under a supreme chief. Abundance of functionaries made the administration vigilant and efficient.

For comparison with Sovietism, Dr. Belaunde considered that Inca methods to bring the tribes under the dominion of the State was of the greatest importance. 'Long before the time of the Incas not only the tribes living in the neighborhood of Cuzco and on the lofty table-lands about Lake Titicaca, but the tribes occupying the valleys of the coast, practiced the system of village communism. Probably the remains of the civilization, the center of which was at Tiahuanaco, were preserved by the tribes under the Incas and their kinsmen the Quechuas.

About Cuzco, the rich valleys belonged to the Incas. Gradually, they became the center for spread of influence north and south. Conquest followed conquest in rapid succession. Opposition was slight. Only isolated groups resisted and once conquered, were absorbed by the Incas, although religion, language and government was not suppressed: rather was the language, religion and government of the Incas "placed before them."

And lastly, that the empire should be further strengthened, the Incas moved the conquered tribes from one place to another forming military colonies. Yet, even more effective was the continuation of the system of communal property under which the conquered tribes had lived. With this idea in mind, the Incas, following each conquest, used only certain parts of the lands acquired; these they tilled, raising products for the religious and central Government. A similar policy was followed with the cattle. Thus it followed that "Inca communism flourished as perhaps communism has never flourished since."



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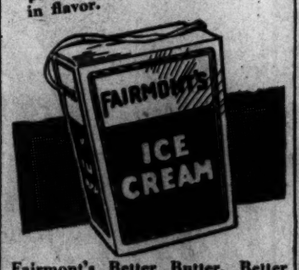

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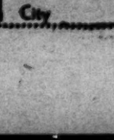

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TARIFF BLAMED FOR HOLDING UP OF WAR DEBTS

Economic Isolation Policy of United States Held One Cause of Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 15—Declaring that "the policy of economic isolation during the past 10 years here and elsewhere is the largest single underlying cause of the present panic," Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, speaking at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, criticized the Republican tariff and economic programs as set forth in the campaign platform. Senator Hull asserted that the Democratic platform had made the tariff a major campaign issue, based on the conviction that "post-war conditions clearly demand foreign markets rather than excessive tariff protection."

The greatly reduced volume of world trade, he contended, is the result of the heavy network of tariffs and other restrictions.

The tariff policies of the two parties, he stated, differ fundamentally as to "the method of tariff making and tariff policy as practiced by the Administration forces in close political alliance with the chief tariff beneficiaries who dictate the rates." The Republican policy, he said, "seeks to separate the home market from the world market, avoid all semblance of competition, and create a monopoly."

He declared that "it is axiomatic that if we are to keep American labor employed at good wages, we must sell our surpluses. We are still facing the question of our policy in the light of our situation as a creditor and surplus-producing country."

Effect on War Debts

The effect of the tariff on the ability of other nations to pay their war debts to the United States was discussed before the round table on economic recovery, when Dr. Marcus Nadler, director of the Institute of International Finance, declared that "we cannot expect payment of war debts with our present tariff."

Dr. Nadler also declared that the United States must in the end recognize the connection between war debts and reparations, which was so clearly established by the Lausanne reparations settlement.

The American tariff, he said, "changes the whole question of war debts," as the continued excess of exports over imports makes continued payments on war debts virtually impossible, and, with the exception of France, the debtor nations cannot pay in gold.

If the repudiated Civil War debts of the southern states in the United States, now amounting to about $1,000,000,000 at compound interest, could be written off the war debts, it would reduce popular opposition to their payment, it was suggested by Col. Robert McElroy of Oxford University, England. England holds most of these repudiated debts, he said, and they are an important factor in the national "will to pay."

His suggestion was indorsed by Dr. W. W. Cumberland, former economic adviser of the State Department. "Such a step would be financial statesmanship and would benefit both England and the United States," he declared.

Dr. Cumberland took the position that cancellation or reduction of the debts should be made conditional on reduction of armament expenditures by the debtor nations.

Neglect Debts for Arms

"The average debtor nation spends 11 times as much on armaments and preparation for war as it does on payment of war debts to the United States," he asserted.

Dr. Cumberland admitted that the world-wide economic recession has seriously affected capacity to pay, but believed that the American Government should wait till the return to normal conditions before reopening the question of further adjustments.

The opposing view that restoration of normal industrial and commercial activity depends upon whether the United States will bring the Lausanne agreement into effect by canceling war debts was presented by Dr. Dorothy Wood of New York, writer on economics and finance.

The round table on unemployment was told by Mr. Felix Morley of the Brookings Institution that the absence in the United States of state-operated employment exchanges such as exist in Europe is being severely felt, because the millions of unemployed are given no opportunity for retraining to adjust themselves to the changing labor needs of industry.

"Relief extended without the tests provided by employment exchanges is nothing more than a dole," he declared.

He pointed to the demoralizing effects of continued unemployment and predicted that "if the Bonus Expeditionary Force continues to live on private doles in Washington much longer, a large percentage of its members will be found to be unemployable."

Mr. Robert T. Hill of the New York Employment Assistance Bureau also urged the establishment of educational centers for the training of workers.

Episode in Joyous Eisteddfod in South Wales

By Topical Press Agency, London-The Christian Science Monitor

PRESENTING THE "HORN OF PLENTY" IN ANNUAL CEREMONIES AT PORT TALBOT

Welsh Families Scattered Over World Return Home for Annual Eisteddfod

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT TALBOT, South Wales—A wave of joyful Celtic song will disperse the mists of trade recession in this center of the South Wales industrial district when the annual Welsh National Eisteddfod is held here Aug. 1 to 6.

The Welsh people, who affectionately call their country Gwlad y Gan—Land of Song—cannot refrain from spontaneous singing at work and play, in their villages, towns and countryside. Music is their chief recreation. Every hillside chapel has its choir.

While English village lads stand about in groups chatting on a summer's evening, young Welshmen gather in circles and sing their favorite songs. And when they assemble in thousands for their centuries-old yearly festival of music, poetry, literature and drama, the outside world is forgotten in the picturesque ceremonies of the Gorsedd processions of the Druids, the crowning of the Bard and the Welcoming of Exiles.

The national Eisteddfod (pronounced Ice-teth-fod) aims at encouraging music and literature, preserving the native language and fostering patriotism. It is the occasion for the happy reunion of members of families scattered all over the world.

One of the most stirring episodes of the week is the welcoming of Celtic men and women from as far afield as the United States, Canada, Australia, India and Africa. These overseas visitors are massed on a large platform. As each country responds to the roll call, cheer after cheer breaks forth from the rest of the assembly.

The meeting of the Bards, with which the festival commences, is held in the open around a circle of stones and is a symbol of peace. The presiding Bard or Arch Druid restores the point of a naked sword to its sheath.

The most coveted prize of the Eisteddfod is the golden bardic crown which is awarded for the best poem of the year. The purple-clad victor is heralded by trumpets and triumphantly escorted by a procession of Druids in flowing white robes. The colors of the bardic regalia make the Eisteddfod a brilliant spectacle. Senior Bards, or Druids wear white, poets sky-blue, and the younger Bards green.

The audiences listen to the singing of famous massed choirs and of little village choirs from mountain valleys. They hear dramatic recitations and poetry reading and—most popular competition of all among Welsh people — penillion singing. This is peculiar to Wales and consists of the improvisatory adding of words to old national tunes played on the harp. The accompanist changes the tune and introduces variations as he chooses, thus testing the skill of the singer and delighting the audience.

Different prominent Welshmen preside on the six days of the Eisteddfod.

Navy Cuts Hinge on France

* * *

Submarines Form Chief Defense Arm; Hoover Reduction of 40 P. C. Opposed

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The general sense of the Hoover disarmament propositions and their reception in Europe have been largely expounded, but some special commentary on the naval aspect of the message is necessary. It is clear that, so far as Europe is concerned, the key to further reductions lies in France. The Naval Conference of London in 1929 was only partially successful, since the accord was not signed by France and Italy. Italy, nevertheless, would be prepared to sign if it could obtain parity with France; and it is precisely that parity which France has hitherto felt itself unable to accept.

The French naval experts have therefore analyzed the Hoover propositions. With regard to the reduction by a third of the number and tonnage of battleships and a further reduction of aircraft carriers, it is observed that the percentage given to France at Washington in 1922 has always been regarded as unjust—1.75 against 5.25 to America and England, and equality with Italy. The French fleet has been extremely important in the past, and having regard to the extent of coastline and the distance of colonies, the figures are held to be inadequate for future needs.

In 1924 the Italian fleet was only half as large as the French fleet, At present the Italian fleet is virtually confined to the Mediterranean, while the French fleet must be on every sea.

* * *

In fact, the Italian fleet is still inferior to the French, but any considerable reduction would enable the Italians to catch up. Moreover, it is presumed that the battleships of Germany, as established by treaty, will remain unchanged, and therefore a French reduction will be to the profit of Germany.

In no case, therefore, it is urged, should France renounce the construction of the 70,000 tons which it is entitled to construct. Otherwise it will find itself faced with modern ships, as against its older and indeed obsolete vessels.

Cruisers and destroyers, says Mr. Hoover, should be reduced by one-fourth, and for the purpose of this proposal the French and Italian strength in cruisers and destroyers should be calculated as though they had joined in the Treaty of London. Now, for the French, the point is that they did not join in the Treaty of London. The reason is that, as René Le Bruyère, an authoritative writer, declares, the French have "two sea fronts to defend and colonial convoys to protect, and therefore cannot give to the Italian fleet the key of our colonial mobilization and the supremacy in the Mediterranean." The reason which prevented France from adhering to the Treaty of London prevents France from taking the Treaty of London as a basis for a new accord. This reason is geographical and not arbitrary.

* * *

Again, it is objected that there is a misunderstanding in the suggestion of a reduction by a third of the tonnage of submarines, with a maximum of 35,000 tons. If France accepted its classification in capital ships below that of the United States, Britain and Japan at Washington, it was on the condition that it was free to construct submarines. Submarines, it has been argued to some extent replace a surface fleet. At one time, it was the mode to say that they constitute the poor nation's navy.

Hitherto 82,000 tons have been held to be a minimum for the protection of the coasts and the colonies. To slash this alleged minimum by 40 per cent is a tall order. The French have relied on their submarines to make up for their deficiencies in other directions, and it is therefore hard for them now to surrender their strength in the arm on which they had depended, and which made other sacrifices possible.

Naturally, the Hoover propositions are open to modifications, and there is no desire to reject them en bloc. But the doctrine of France's naval needs has been established, it is contended, on the lowest levels, and it will be difficult to accept the radical cuts now proposed.

Camp Fire Girls Was Man's Scheme

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Because Lester Francis Scott set out 20 years ago to discover what girls really wanted to do—not what they ought to do—he is today the only male executive in an organization of 235,000 girls and young women and finds himself not in the least flustered by the distinction.

"We discovered that most girls have the urge to go camping," Mr. Scott said recently. "It was strange. Anyhow, we gave them the facilities to camp and to work with their hands. It was a surprisingly successful move."

This experiment in giving girls "what they really wanted" led to the organization of the Camp Fire Girls of America, of which Mr. Scott is national director. His interest in girls' recreational activities began soon after he graduated from college and became associated with settlement work on the East Side. During the day he worked for a magazine.

"My nights were free, and so I would go down to the East Side House and do settlement work," he said. "I established the first settlement camp for boys in the country, a nice camp at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, in Pennsylvania. I operated the camp for eight years. In 1912, friends of mine became interested in girls' recreation work. We decided to find out what girls wanted to do and not what they should do."

Faulkner Mosaic For Radio Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—A huge glass mosaic designed by Mr. Barry Faulkner, American artist, and symbolizing "Intelligence Awakening Mankind," will be one of the important features in the ornamentive scheme of Rockefeller Center, according to announcement yesterday. The mosaic, which will be 79 feet long and 14 feet high, will be placed on the walls of the loggia at the western entrance of the Radio Corporation of America building.

"The central figure standing above the world represents thought," the description said. "On either side are her articulate manifestations—spoken words and written words."

Mr. Faulkner's work is in many important buildings and memorials in the United States and in Europe. His decorations include panels in mosaic and other media for the Eastman Theater, Rochester; the library of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; the American War Memorial, Suresnes, France; a fresco war memorial for the American Academy in Rome and a chapel in mosaic for the American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, France.

Yellowstone Road Opens in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURNS, Ore., July 15—Good road enthusiasts and officials from three states—California, Oregon and Idaho—gathered here last week-end to celebrate the completion of the Yellowstone cut-off highway.

This 91-mile road, extending from Burns to Lakeview, provides a direct route between California and Yellowstone Park. It connects with the route to the park via Boise and Pocatello, Idaho, and also with a route northward to Spokane, Wash.

To the rest of the world the Yellowstone cut-off may be just another highway, but to the people of Burns the new road means the beginning of new and better times. Heretofore, "the cattle capital of Oregon" has been one of the most isolated cities in the Pacific Northwest.

REPUBLICANS ELECT SMITH IN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP) — Mr. Frank L. Smith of Dwight was elected Republican national committeeman for Illinois on the first ballot at a reconvened state committee session yesterday after a deadlock that lasted throughout 31 ballots taken at the Republican national convention.

Mr. Smith is the former Congressman and state commerce commissioner who thrice knocked at the door of the United States Senate and was refused admittance. Mrs. Bertha Baur, of Chicago, was previously elected national committeewoman.

CALIFORNIA TO ACT ON WATER PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., July 15 — A special session of the State Legislature will be called within 45 days to consider and act upon measures for the solution of California's water problem, it was decided at a meeting of a committee of 250, representing various sections of the State, here Monday.

The proposals which will be placed before the Legislature include a proposed constitutional amendment dealing with the legal, economic and financial phases of the water problem; a proposal creating a permanent state water commission, and a $160,000,000 bond issue for the construction of dams, conduit, and pumping systems.

Vivisection Plans Meet Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15—A proposal by the city health officer that unclaimed impounded dogs and cats be turned over to medical colleges for experimental purposes met with such opposition at a meeting of the board of supervisors here Monday that the subject was referred back to a committee.

Approximately 300 telegrams and letters protesting the move were opened by clerks. The meeting chamber was thronged with persons opposed to vivisection, and for more than an hour the plan was condemned.

The pound here is conducted by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Expenses are paid by fees and public contributions. Another public hearing on the matter will be held in the afternoon of July 22 at the city hall. Officials of the local antivivisection society expect even a stronger opposition to be voiced at that time.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

Ways to Use Mint

Mint makes a pleasant, refreshing addition to many kinds of drinks, such as lemonade, iced tea, grape juice, and various combinations of fruit juices. The following is an excellent way to prepare it for this use.

Mint Sirup

Boil
½ cup water and
½ cup granulated suger for five minutes, remove from fire and add
½ cup freshed chopped mint leaves and
⅔ cup lemon juice. Let it stand for 12 hours, then strain, discarding the mint leaves. Add cold water alone or fruit juices in the proportion desired. A few drops of green vegetable coloring may be added to this sirup, especially if it is to be used for lemonade or poured over lemon-flavored ice cream.

Mint Sauce

Add
1 tablespoon granulated sugar to
½ cup vinegar, which if unusually strong has been diluted with water.
Pour this over
¼ cup finely chopped mint leaves and let stand 30 minutes over a low fire to infuse.

Mint Jelly

Add
3 quarts of water to
3 quarts green grapes and boil 15 minutes, breaking and mashing the grapes with a spoon. Strain through a cloth, then measure the juice and return it to the stove and add a bunch of fresh mint which has been bruised. Boil 20 minutes and strain again. Add
1 cup granulated sugar to every cup of juice. Boil until of the right consistency and pour into jelly glasses. Apples may be used instead of grapes, the method being the same except that only sugar is used for each up of apple juice. ¾ cup sugar is used for each cup of apple juice.

Crystallized Mint Leaves

Wipe
Fresh mint leaves, remove from stems and brush each leaf with white of egg, beaten until stiff. Dip in
⅓ cup granulated sugar flavored with
5 drops oil of spearmint. Place close together on a cake rack covered with wax paper and let stand in a slow oven until dry. If the leaves are not thoroughly coated, the process may be repeated.

Dried Mint

It is not as generally known as it should be that fresh mint leaves may be dried in the same manner as are sage leaves, and kept for future use in mint sauce. Spread the mint leaves on clean paper or muslin, in a shady, airy place, and stir them once or twice a day until dry. Mint sauce made with them has about the same flavor as when it is made with the fresh leaves.

Night "Snacks"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ADVENTURING into the mysteries of the refrigerator for a late supper holds a lure all its own. But night snacks are even more enjoyable if titbits are so prepared that they can be quickly and daintily served. It takes but a few minutes after a chicken dinner has been served to cut leftover meat into dice and drop them into a white sauce, ready for reheating over hot water and serving on hot buttered toast late in the evening. Leftover sweet potatoes too, preferably baked, are quickly transformed into croquettes that can be frying while the toast is being made.

White Sauce

Blend
3 tablespoons butter with
½ cup flour. Add
1 cup milk and cook slowly, and before removing from fire add enough chicken gravy to give it a flavor.

Sweet Potato Croquettes

Mash
2 cups cold sweet potatoes. Add
3 tablespoons butter,
¾ teaspoon salt
Dash of nutmeg and
1 beaten egg. Mix, shape, roll in
Fine bread crumbs, then in
1 slightly beaten egg diluted with
1 tablespoon water, then roll in crumbs again. At serving time fry in deep fat 390 degrees F., or hot enough to brown bread in 40 seconds. Drain and serve hot, with currant jelly.

Plates arranged in the kitchen save dishwashing, and though garnishing each portion with parsley looks as if considerable trouble had been expended, this is not so if even a small supply is kept in a covered receptable in the refrigerator. A few small leaves of head lettuce, too, washed and kept in a closely covered receptacle, are always an attractive means of holding salad away from other food on the plate.

A colored gelatine salad on lettuce, and a few slices of crisply-fried bacon with triangles of buttered toast make another delicious combination that is quickly prepared. The following recipe is excellent for this purpose.

Colored Gelatine Salad

Dissolve
hot, with currant jelly.
1 pint boiling water and cool. Add
½ cup prepared horseradish
½ cup seedless raisins
¾ cup finely diced raw apple. Chill and when it begins to thicken add
1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon onion juice
1 cup cooked beets, finely diced. Turn into eight individual molds and chill until firm.

Muffin pans make excellent receptacles for such recipes. If the family is small half of the ingredients may be used and the rest of the molds used for another kind of salad or a dessert.

Lime gelatine salad on lettuce, sliced cold meat, bread and butter sandwiches and hot cocoa make another good combination for a night snack, for the meat can be cut and sandwiches and cocoa prepared beforehand, the latter ready to be reheated over hot water when needed.

Lime Gelatine Salad

Dissolve
1 package lime gelatine in
1 pint boiling water. Add
5 teaspoons lemon juice and
½ teaspoon salt and chill. When slightly thickened fold in
1 cup diced cucumbers
1 cup crisp chopped cabbage and
4 stuffed olives, chopped. Decorate individual molds with slivers of pimento, turn in the gelatine mixture and chill until set. Unmold on
Lettuce leaves and garnish with Mayonnaise.

With material for two kinds of sandwiches on hand, and hot chocolate or punch according to the weather, a delicious supper can be quickly prepared. The two following sandwich fillings are delicious and will keep some time if kept covered in the refrigerator:

Cheese and Olive Sandwich Filling

Scald
1 cup milk. Add
1 teaspoon salt and
3 tablespoons tapioca. Cook in double boiler until tapioca is clear, stirring frequently, then add
2½ cups cheese cut into small pieces and stir until it is melted. Remove from fire and add
½ teaspoon mustard. When cool, whip in
¾ cup stuffed olives, chopped, and pour into jar. Cover when mixture is cold.

For ham filling, chop cold boiled ham and season it to taste with prepared mustard, and salt, if needed; add enough softened butter to make the mixture of good spreading consistency. This can then be used on unbuttered bread.

The juice from stewed rhubarb may be made the base of a refreshing drink that is also attractive in color. Add sugar, water and lemon juice to suit the taste, and garnish with thin slices of canned or maraschino cherry.

THE RECIPES on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

When you send in recipes for possible use in this column, please follow our new form in writing them out, and be particularly exact in copying the ingredients. As to the form: Notice how the cooking directions are given along with the ingredients, and not at the end, and how the ingredients are brought out to the left-hand margin so that they are in a convenient list. Please tell us how many your recipes will serve, and if baking directions are given, we like to know the oven temperature.—Editor.

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Weaving a Log Basket

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FIREPLACE log basket hand woven with strong materials, in interesting colors, makes a desirable contribution to the hearth furnishings. It is not only a great convenience and step saver, but it gives a hospitable, cozy touch. Moreover, it does not cost a tithe of the money which might go into the factory-made article.

The work of weaving must look professional, but this is achieved without drudgery by the true craftsman.

The baskets may be planned in a variety of color combinations. The one illustrated is done in soft ivory with appropriate woodsy-brown trim. The necessary weaving materials are few and simple. They consist of the wire-center stake material for the backbone of the work, and the pliable but strong, heavy fiberlike cord for weavers. The weaving cord is procurable in other charming colors, like walnut-brown, black, yellow, red, orange, emerald-green, jade-green and medium blue.

Weaving Directions

Read carefully all of the directions before proceeding with any of the work.

Step 1: Cut 4 pieces of stake material exactly 34 inches long. Cut one piece 18 inches long.

Step 2: Arrange these pieces to form a perfect cross, as illustrated in Fig. 1. That is, place two long pieces under two long ones and one short one, with the short piece between the two long ones, and having the top ends even.

Step 3: Grip this cross firmly with the thumb and fingers of the left hand. With the right, place the end of a length of weaving material behind three stakes (Fig. 2). Bring it over from left across to right, down under the two, over the three, under two, back to starting point. Repeat three times around. This is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Step 4: Now spread the stakes equal distances apart, like the spokes of a wheel. Continue to single weave. That is, over and under each spoke. Continue thus until a mat measuring seven inches across has been woven.

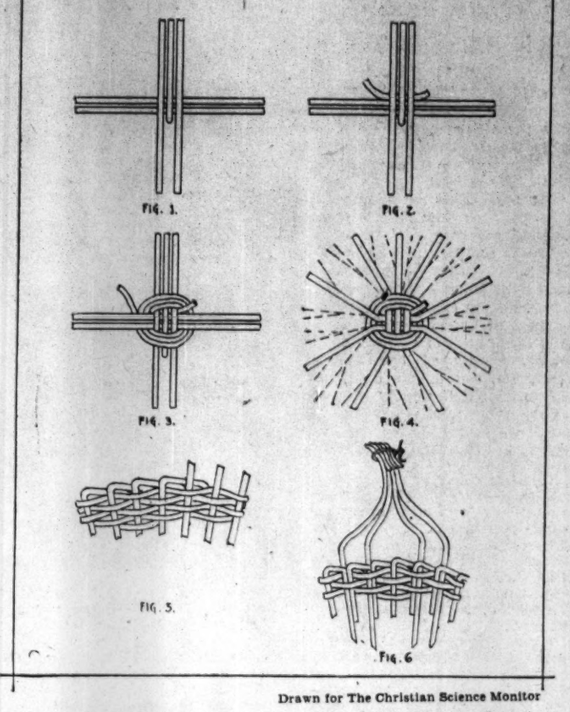
Step 5: Cut 10 pieces of stake material 14½ inches long. Insert these pieces into the weaving alongside of the original stake, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The long dotted lines represent these added spokes or stakes. Note that it is necessary to place two stakes alongside of the last original stake. Take up the weaver and continue to single weave over and under each stake—until the work measures 15 inches across.

Inserting New Stakes

Step 6: Cut 20 pieces of stake material and insert alongside each stake as before, continue to weave until the work is 23 inches in diameter. As the weaving proceeds, keep the ends of the stakes equal distances apart else the finished work will look crude and unattractive.

Step 7: This step is the stake tie-off. Start with any stake and bend it toward you, then force it in back of the next stake to the right. Now, at a point parallel with the next, or third stake bend it backward, and alongside of this third stake, insert it as far as possible. The end may be trimmed off if it seems too long for a neat disposal. If the ends of the stakes are cut on a bevel they should be easily inserted. Continue thus to the right, bending and inserting the ends of the stakes, all around the woven mat. Lace in the last stake to correspond with the preceding ones. The stake tie-off is illustrated in Fig. 5.

Step 8: Cut 8 pieces of stake material 48 inches long. Find the exact centers, on directly opposite sides, of the completed woven mat. Alongside of the stake next to the right of the located center on one side, insert one stake, and insert another stake alongside of the stake to the left of the center. Then insert one stake next to the right and left of these two. Four stakes will have been inserted. With the remaining four stakes, repeat this on the opposite side of the mat. Force the stakes into the weaving as far as possible.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Above Diagram Makes Plain the Steps in Weaving the Basket.

Step 9: Grasp the four stakes on the right side of the mat in the left hand, and the four on the opposite side in the right hand. Slowly bring the right across to the left, and the left across to the right, shaping the mat into basket-like form. That is, bring up the sides of the mat until the distance between the two side edges is 17 inches. Grip both right and left stakes in one hand, and tie them together temporarily in two or three places. This is clearly illustrated in Fig 6.

Step 10: At a distance of 3 inches from the side, cut off the surplus stakes that were brought over from the opposite side. Repeat on the opposite side. At this point, with a weaver begin to wrap the handle tightly and closely, around to the opposite three-inch point. Then wrap each outside stake on both sides. Insert all ends into the weaving.

Step 11: True up the shape of the basket by aligning the handle centers. The stakes used in the handle being wire-centered, the handle will shape readily by bending with the hands as required.

Step 12: Give the basket a hard, durable surface finish by brushing it freely, several times, with a good sizing. Finish with clear varnish.

Note: The reader may address the Editor of the Women's Departments, inclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope, asking for information regarding materials.

The Christian Science Monitor

This Substantial Log Basket Can Be Carried Out in a Number of Color Combinations. The One Above Is in Ivory With Brown Trim.

liness to pass on to others who will retranslate it to fit their needs.

* * *

There is a permanence about the beauty which we absorb; the charm which we translate into individual happiness. It is the permanence expressed by the cardinal flower left to bloom by the side of a woodland stream that all who see it may "share the vital joy that breathes itself in bloom."

Across the stream from a summer camp is a side hill which is covered with sugar maples, silver birches and evergreens. The people sitting on the porch of the camp call it their side hill. The cattle and sheep that stroll down through its shady lanes to drink from the stream have become theirs. They have absorbed its changing colors and its never-ending charm in rain and sunshine. The secrets of those dark shadows have become their secrets; the first ray of sunlight on the tip of those birches is their signal that a new day is dawning; the goldfinches sing their morning matins and whippoorwills and nighthawks enchant their evenings. They doubtless enjoy this lovely hillside more than does the legal owner, who seldom catches a glimpse of it. Their pleasure in it is keener because so many other people have shared and "owned" it with them.

Ownership is such a comparative thing; its connotations are so varied, that the surest definition is the old one that a pleasure shared is a pleasure gained. The greatest happiness of home life consists in the opportunities it offers for sharing; for multiplying our comforts and making them permanent through the type of ownership that says not "mine" or "yours," but "ours."

Gaining by Sharing

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a tiny little white cottage. Green shutters and crisp muslin curtains made an attractive frame for crimson, white and yellow hollyhocks that peeked saucily in at the windows. None of these home notes, however, were at all peculiar; they might be encountered almost any day in the course of a short ride. But there was one thing about that little cottage which caused people to stop to admire and inquire. It was the doorstep. Only one step was required, for the house sat in friendly fashion so close to the ground that luxuriantly growing ferns made adequate foundation planting. That one step was an old mill wheel, much chipped and dented from many years of "grinding work," but apparently happily at home in its new surroundings.

It was a quaint idea, that of using a mill wheel for such a purpose, and several people, since seeing that door step, have searched the ruins of abandoned mills for stones to use in like manner. Some have found them. The original mill-wheel doorstep has lost nothing of its charm but still rests secure in the satisfaction that comes from sharing a happy thought with others.

* * *

Again a drive into the country solved the problem of winter shutters for a summer camp. The question of where they should be stored during the summer was delightfully answered by the sight of such shutters on the casement windows of a little house. They were not "stored" at all, they just "stayed," and served as awnings during the summer, and then, when the house was closed at the end of the season, they considerately dropped down over the windows and were securely clamped in place.

An unusual combination of flower colors in front of a brick house—some flowers do not seem at home by a brick house—was catalogued by people who had such a house and were puzzled because they had not found just the right flowers for their enjoyment.

Each idea, every glimpse of beauty that we catch in passing, may become ours, and sometimes, by the use of imagination in changing and combining ideas we may, for the moment, flatter ourselves that we have originated a new scheme in architecture or gardening, and may produce an entirely different bit of lovelier

Planning the Kitchen

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

RECENT developments in efficient, kitchen arrangements have offered a definite advance in convenient and ample storage space and also adequate, yes even generous, working surfaces.

To the intelligent architect or the informed home maker, a detached sink is outmoded and inefficient, while a portable kitchen cabinet is a makeshift far more efficient than a homemade cupboard, but decidedly less useful than commercially made cabinet installations, custom built to make complete and efficient use of all your space. Kitchen sinks as well as electric dishwashers are now sunk into the working surfaces, while the plumbing is concealed behind metal cane doors that appear to be a part of the flanking cabinet installations.

A wide range of these standard factory-made installations is available and can easily be assembled by your own builder. For instance, a broom closet, a storage closet, two kitchen cabinets and a refrigerator topped by cupboards may be arranged to make one unified installation. For the rectangular type of room a U-shaped installation is convenient and offers a maximum of working surface. For the square room, two adjoining walls may be filled with similar units.

As a working surface, to top the lower sections of such cabinets several types of material are available and satisfactory. For a small grouping, manufacturers of cabinets are offering a porcelain enamel top with a cut-out for the inset sink, and a splasher back extending the full length. The new stainless metals make beautiful and durable tops, while heavy maple or ash invisibly bolted together is liked in a kitchen of natural finished units and woodwork. Heavy sheet rubber, or inlaid linoleum, are both satisfactory for this purpose. All of these tops are offered or can be arranged for an inset sink.

For the more elaborate installations, particularly for one covering more than one wall, tile is perhaps the most satisfactory type of working surface. It is easily installed, adjustable to any size or type of installation, allows for an inset sink and can be used for wall treatment between the upper and lower cabinets.

When such units are placed in a new house the walls are built flush with the top of the cabinets and all windows and doors are recessed. This adds much to the appearance of the room and subtracts much from the cleaning problem, because there is no space for the accumulation of dust on the tops of the cupboards. In remodeling an old kitchen the same effect can be achieved by the use of one of the combination wall boards. Some manufacturers also provide wooden fronts for topping the cabinet units.

Both the quality of the finish and the beauty of the colors used to decorate kitchen cabinets and commercial cabinet units have made distinct advances recently. Ivories and warm grays for large equipment always furnish background and allow a wide latitude, or an occasional change in the color of accessories. However, buff and yellow are fairly conservative, and green, blue and orchid fit into a definitely planned color scheme. Experienced housewives have learned that the stained finishes show soil much less quickly and demand less care than the colored enamel finish. Gray or green oak stains have been offered for some time and a very attractive new finish is called ivory oak. The woodwork of the kitchen may be finished to harmonize with that of the units.

More ample working surfaces than the most optimistic of us ever dreamed of have been achieved recently in moderate-sized kitchens. A room 12 feet by 12 feet actually boasts 24 lineal feet of working surface. This was accomplished by a tile top (with an inset sink) which covered the entire length of the lower cupboard units, extending down adjacent sides of the room and by a separate cupboard unit with a tile top placed on each side of one of the new console type of gas ranges. These ranges, by the way, have an oven below and a working surface of porcelain enamel or stainless steel at one end, or in the center with two burners at each end.

Manufacturers of such cabinet units will gladly coöperate with you, or with your builder, in planning an installation which will meet your needs and utilize the available space in your kitchen.

Tracking Up the FLOORS?

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OLD DUTCH LOOKS LIKE THIS highly magnified under the microscope. The particles are flaky and flat-shaped; cover more surface, contact it completely; remove dirt with a smooth, clean sweep, do not scratch... as illustrated by this diagram.

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Now Heinz offers you more baked beans for your money! It's the biggest value in Heinz history. In these new bigger cans there's a whole heaping helping more than you used to get!

What's more—Heinz offers you better baked beans — America's very finest baked beans. Beans that are really baked—in real ovens. Most so-called baked beans aren't baked at all. They're steamed or boiled. And what a difference baking makes.

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HEINZ oven-baked BEANS

LONGWOOD PLAY ON SCHEDULE

Doubles Quarterfinals Completed With the Favorites Winning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15—Thursday was doubles day in the fortieth competition for prizes in the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club. No singles were played in the men's play, yesterday, the semifinals being held over for today's program.

The quarterfinals in men's doubles were completed with only one team being forced to play three sets. That team was a combination from Los Angeles, Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, who won the first set at 6—2, dropped the second at 3—6, and then romped through the third with the loss of one game.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City; Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles; and Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., were the other three teams to advance to the semifinals.

Play was started in the mixed doubles, with 12 matches being contested yesterday. Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., followed up two victories yesterday morning in the Longwood invitational tourney for women, when, paired with Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., she won first and second-round matches in the mixed doubles. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL DOUBLES
—Quarterfinal Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Henry Culley and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—1, 7—5.

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., and David N. Jones, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated A. Law and Ray Palmer, New York, 7—5, 9—7.

Jack P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., and Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Virginia B. Rice and Berkeley Bell defeated Virginia Ellis and Sam Fitch, 7—9, 6—2, 6—0.

Mae Ceurvorst, and Ray Palmer defeated May Clair Cottman and Paul Blanchard, 6—0, 6—0.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Henry Holden and Dorrance Chase, 6—1, 6—3.

Mae Gibbs and Jake Hess defeated Joanna Palfrey and Huntington Hartford, 6—2, 8—6.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter defeated John Nicholl and Mrs. E. K. Nash, 6—2, 6—2.

Elbert R. Lewis and Florence LeBoutillier defeated Lawrence Tiers and Mrs. Robert Morris, 8—6, 6—0.

Marjorie Sachs and Martin Buxby defeated Polly Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen, 6—3, 6—2.

Edward McKnight and Ann Page defeated Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Weld, 6—4, 8—6.

Second Round

Miss Ceurvorst and Palmer defeated Miss Rice and Bell, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Cruickshank and Dr. McCauliff defeated Miss Gibbs and Hess, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Painter and Coen defeated Miss LeBoutillier and Lewis, 7—5, 7—5.

Miss Sachs and Buxby defeated Miss Page and McKnight, 9—7, 9—7.

Women Swimmers In Olympic Trials

JONES BEACH STATE PARK, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—Before a colorful crowd of several thousand persons, who thronged this beautiful state park on the south shore of Long Island, the leading women swimmers of the United States today began the final Olympic swimming and diving trials, from which will come the American team for the games at Los Angeles.

Because of the large number of competitors, heats were necessary in all the races, and the divers were sent away in flights. Five heats were scheduled in the 100-meter freestyle to qualify 14 competitors for the semifinals, the five winners and the nine next best times to qualify.

Josephine McKim from the Los Angeles A.C. and Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., won the two opening Homestead, Penna., won the two Helene E. Madison of Seattle, national champion at the distance, had an easy time in her heat and only paddled in to win in 1m. 12 2-5s.

Eleanor Sayville, the former Eleanor Garratti of San Francisco, made the best time, winning her heat in 1m. 9 4-5s and finishing almost two seconds ahead of the second girl.

Margaret Hoffman of Kingston, Penna., former national champion, started off the 200-meter breaststroke trials by winning her heat in 3m. 16s. The summary:

100-METER FREESTYLE TRIALS

First Heat—Won by Lenore Kight, Homestead, 1m. 10 1-5s.; Helen Johns, Brookline, second, 1m. 11 2-5s.; Marjorie Lowe, Hollywood, Calif., third, 1m. 12 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C., 1m. 10 1-5s.; Dorothea Dickinson, New York, second, 1m. 12 1-5s.; Merlys Lapin, Chicago, third, 1m. 13s.

Third Heat—Won by Helene E. Madison, Seattle, 1m. 12 2-5s.; Helen Hendry, New York, second, 1m. 13 3-5s.; Helen L. Smith, Indianapolis, third, 1m. 15 2-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Eleanor Sayville, San Francisco, 1m. 9 4-5s.; Edna McKibben, Seattle, second, 1m. 11 3-5s.; Anna M. Gorman, Homestead, third, 1m. 14 3-5s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Jennie Cramer, Los Angeles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; Gloria Sciglione, San Francisco, second, 1m. 13 1-5s.; Alice Novak, Miami Beach, third, 1m. 14 4-5s.

Qualifiers for Semifinal—Kight, McKim, Madison, Sayville, Cramer, Johns, McKibben, Dickinson, Lowe, Lapin, Sciglione, Hendry, Gorman and Alice Bridges.

200-METER BREASTSTROKE TRIALS

First Heat—Won by Margaret Hoffman, Kingston, 3m. 16s.; Jane Caldwell, Detroit, second, 3m. 20 2-5s.; Genevieve Scully, San Diego, third, 3m. 25 1-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Anne Govednik, Chisholm, 3m. 15 4-5s.; Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, second, 3m. 18 2-5s.; Barbara Norris, Worcester, third, 3m. 25s.; Mildred Greene, Chicago, fourth, 3m. 30 4-5s.

Qualifiers for Final—Govednik, Hoffman, Rawls, Caldwell, Norris, Scully and Greene.

CANADIANS NEARLY WIN BOTH PRIZES

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 15 (Canadian Press)—Canada barely missed achieving a historic double triumph in the great empire meeting of the National Rifle Association yesterday as a team of 12 English marksmen successfully defended the Mackinnon Challenge Cup. England, which took the cup from Canada last year, finished the long-range marksmanship test with an aggregate of 1097 points. Canada totaled 1090, the same as Scotland. Ireland scored 1077, India 1027 and Wales 1023.

Canada on Tuesday captured the Kolapore challenge trophy, and splits even with England in the two biggest team events for service rifles in the empire.

The Canadian team yesterday was led by Lieutenant Matchett of Hamilton, Sergeant Parnell of Verdon, Que., and Sergeant Jensen of Innisfail, Alta., each having scores of 97 out of a possible 100. Matchett and Parnell had possible 50s at 900 yards.

Sergt. F. V. Shepherd of Ottawa, with a total of 69 out of a possible 70, won the Northland prize of $100 in connection with the Prince of Wales match at 300 and 200 yards.

With the same total, the Prince of Wales prize itself, one of the most coveted at Bisley and having a cash value of $500, was won by Sergt. T. W. Henderson of the Scottish Borderers.

Marjorie L. Sachs Wins Semifinal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15—Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., hard-hitting Simmons College girl, caused the third upset to be recorded in as many days from her racquet when she defeated Mary Greef of Kansas City, Mo., seeded No. 1, in the semifinal round here today in the Longwood Cricket Club's invitational tennis tournament for women. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch of New York, another former Californian, to gain a final-round bracket, at 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Greef won the first set at 7—5, and held a lead of 3—0 in the second set when she apparently eased up. Miss Sachs, unseeded, captured the next five games, dropped the ninth after deuce was called once, and won the tenth for the set, 6—4. Two breaks in service were scored in the first two games of the third set, Miss Greef won the third game at love, winning two points on service aces. Miss Sachs won the fourth, sixth, eighth and ninth games on a break through service.

The tenth game went to Miss Greef at love on a break. Miss Sachs took the next at love on a service break and Miss Greef followed suit to make at 6-all. The next six games were divided, tying the score at 9-all. Miss Sachs smashed through service to take the nineteenth game after deuce had been called and then took her own service with the loss of one point for a hard-earned match. The point score:

First Set

M. L. Sachs	1	4	5	4	1	4	1	2	3	4	4	5	—38—	5
Mary Greef	4	0	3	2	4	1	4	4	5	2	6	7	—42—	7

Second Set

M. L. Sachs	1	1	2	4	4	4	10	5	3	4	—	4	—38—	6
Mary Greef	4	4	4	0	2	2	8	3	5	1	—	3	—33—	4

Third Set

M. L. Sachs—														
	5	2	0	4	1	4	1	6	0	4	0	3	4	0
	4	1	5	5	4	—57—	11							
Mary Greef—														
	3	4	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	4	0	4	5	1
	4	1	4	3	3	1	—58—	9						

The summary:

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT
SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, Mo., 5—7, 6—4, 11—9.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. Robert Morris, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Ann Page, Wayne, Penna., and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Mrs. Carolyn Hirsch, and Florence S. LeBoutillier, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, Mo., and Carolin Babcock, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—0, 8—6.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

MORE POWER FOR MISS AMERICA X

DETROIT, July 15 (AP)—Gar Wood, speedboat ace, revealed today that his new Harmsworth Trophy defender, Miss America X, now being completed, will have a power plant of four 12-cylinder engines, developing 6400 horsepower. This compares with 2800 horsepower in the Miss America IX, with which Wood made his world's straight-away record of 111.712 miles an hour in Florida last winter. The new Miss America is 38 feet long, and 10 feet 6 inches at its widest point, exceeding the dimensions of the Miss America IX by 10 feet in length and 4 inches in width. Installed two in line, the power plant in effect will consist of two 24-cylinder motors, putting 3200 horsepower on each of the hydroplane's twin screws.

VOIGT TIES WITH PROS

LONG BEACH, N. Y., July 15 (AP)—George J. Voigt, Walker Cup nominee, who has been on the sidelines because of a mishap, returned to competition yesterday to tie three professionals, Walter Kozak, Willie Klein and William Malcolm, for the lead in the first 18 holes of the 72-hole medal play for the metropolitan open golf championship at the Lido Country Club. Each shot a 70, two under par. Trailing the four leaders by one stroke with 71's were Willie Macfarlane, former national and metropolitan open title-holder, and "Wild Bill" Melhorn, winner of the 1929 metropolitan championship.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	62	43	.590
Hollywood	61	44	.581
San Francisco	56	47	.544
Los Angeles	52	51	.505
Seattle	50	54	.481
Sacramento	48	57	.457
Oakland	46	58	.442
Missions	42	53	.442

RESULTS JULY 14

Sacramento 11, Seattle 0.
Portland 3, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 2, Missions 1.

FIRST OF HUNGARIANS ARRIVE

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—Hungary's modern pentathlon team of three, seeking to wrest from Sweden the honors that country has retained since this event was made a part of the Olympic Games, arrived yesterday to take up final training for the international contest. The trio, Captain Sonsa, Lieutenant Petnehazy and Lieutenant Banko, were accompanied by two coaches. The remainder of the Hungarian team is due July 25. The invaders will start work today.

CONCORD GOLFER MEDALIST

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 15 (AP)—H. W. Ekstrom of Concord shot a total of 149 in the 36-hole qualifying round to become medalist in the annual amateur tournament of the New Hampshire State Golf Association which opened at the Manchester Country Club yesterday. George Wildman of the Amoskeag C. C. Club of Manchester and Fred McDonough of Portsmouth tied with 158 for second honors among the qualifiers.

MRS. VARE WINS GRISWOLD CUP

Easily Defeats Bernice Wall in the Final Round 7 and 6

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia today won the Griswold Cup invitation golf tournament for the sixth time by defeating Miss Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., 7 and 6, in the 18-hole final match.

Mrs. Vare was again the peerless Miss Collett who retired the first Griswold Cup with three consecutive championships and won the first leg on the second trophy the following year before she withdrew from the picture for six years.

Her victory gave Mrs. Vare two legs on the present cup, putting her on even terms with Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia and Edith Quier of Reading, Penna., who also have won it twice.

Mrs. Vare disposed of Miss Wall with machinelike precision. She played the 12 holes needed to win the match in two strokes over men's par and one of these strokes was a penalty inflicted for touching her opponent's ball at the seventh.

GRISWOLD TROPHY GOLF TOURNAMENT—Final Round

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh Country Club, 7 and 6.

Army Four Wins From Sands Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 15—The United States Army four, a well-balanced and efficient machine, without star performers, won the handicap series for the Meadow Brook Club cups last night on International Field, from the Sands Point four, by a score of 12 to 8. They were in receipt of a handicap allowance of one goal, but never needed it.

It would be hard to say which of the winning four stood out above the others, but the newcomer on the team, Lieut. G. W. Read Jr., lived up to the standards of the better-known players, in a way, especially on defense, which stamps him as a real acquisition to army polo.

The weakness of Thomas Ewing Jr., at back for Sands Point, was really accountable for much of the success of the winners. Lieut. J. H. McFarland and Lieut. McDowell Jones fairly galloped away from him in the later chukkers, and had to start only to threaten another goal. For the losers, Earle A. S. Hopping did his best, but the only real success in scoring came to his father, who played fine polo in the latter half. The summary:

MEADOW BROOK CLUB CUPS
Final Round

Pos.	U. S. ARMY	SANDS POINT
No. 1	Lieut. J. N. McFarland	
		W. A. Harriman
No. 2	Lieut. McDowell Jones	
		E. A. S. Hopping
No. 3	Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.	E. W. Hopping
Back	Maj. C. C. Smith	Thomas Ewing Jr.

Score—U. S. Army 12, Sands Point 8. Goals—McFarland 5, Read 3, Jones 2, Smith, handicap for Army; E. W. Hopping 4, Harriman 2, E. A. S. Hopping 2 for Sands Point. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	45	33	.577
Chicago	44	36	.550
Boston	44	39	.530
St. Louis	40	40	.500
Philadelphia	42	44	.488
Brooklyn	39	43	.476
New York	35	42	.455
Cincinnati	39	51	.433

RESULTS JULY 14

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	x	—6	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	1

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Seibold, Cunningham and Spohrer, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Reardon and Pfirman. Time—1h. 37m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	—6	12	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3	8	1

Batteries—Mooney and Hogan; Dean, Johnson and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Dean. Umpires—Magerkurth and Moran. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	x	—4	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	7

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Vance, Phelps and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Vance. Umpires—Quigley, Klem and Barr. Time—2h. 6m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	—11	14	1	
Cincinnati	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6	5	3	

Batteries—H. Elliott, Collins and Todd, Davis; Carroll, Ogden, Hilcher and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Donnelly. Time—2h. 2m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	57	34	.626
Buffalo	51	39	.567
Baltimore	52	40	.565
Montreal	46	41	.529
Rochester	46	46	.500
Jersey City	43	52	.453
Reading	38	55	.409
Toronto	32	58	.356

RESULTS JULY 14

Toronto 8, Baltimore 2.
Rochester 4, Reading 2.
Newark 6, Buffalo 3.
Newark 6, Buffalo 5.
Montreal 6, Jersey City 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	61	30	.670
Chattanooga	59	32	.648
Nashville	42	43	.494
Little Rock	42	45	.483
Birmingham	41	48	.461
New Orleans	40	52	.435
Knoxville	39	54	.419
Atlanta	35	55	.389

RESULTS JULY 14

Birmingham 9, Memphis 1.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 1.
Atlanta 9, Chattanooga 3.
Only games scheduled.

REGAINS RHODE ISLAND TITLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15 (AP)—Brad Oxnard of Metacomet, R. I., amateur golf champion in 1928, regained the title yesterday afternoon after a hard battle with Charles H. Edward of the Wanumetonomy at the Wannamoisett Golf and Country Club. The score was 1 up, 37 holes.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 79

SAMUEL DEWEY (SAM) BYRD

New York Yankees, American League

Born in Bremen, Ga., Oct. 15, 1907. Five feet 10½ inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Jonesboro club of the Tri-State League in 1926. Signed with Birmingham club of Southern Association in 1926 and was released immediately to Jonesboro. Was with Knoxville of South Atlantic League in 1927. Yankees purchased him from Knoxville in '27 and sent him to Albany of Eastern League for experience in 1928. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1929—New York, American League	of	62	.312
1930—New York, American League	of	92	.284
1931—New York, American League	of	115	.270

Swimmers Qualify For Olympic Team

CINCINNATI, July 15 (AP)—Six positions on the United States Olympic swimming team were filled today by winners in the final tryouts of the 100-meter and 1500-meter events. One of the six will be a 14-year-old boy, the biggest surprise of the qualifying contests. The youngster, Ralph Flanagan, of Miami Beach, Fla., finished a strong second, behind Clarence L. Crabbe of Los Angeles, in the 1500-meter finals here yesterday, with James C. Cristy Jr., of the University of Michigan third.

Six additional places on the team will be filled this afternoon with finals in the breaststroke and 200-meter freestyle events. The summaries of the 100 and 1500-meter trials follow:

100-METER FREESTYLE—Semifinal Round

First Heat—Ray W. Thompson Jr., U. S. Naval Academy, 60 2-5s.; George Fissler, New York A. C., 60 2-5s.; Maiolo Kalili, Los Angeles A. C., 60 4-5s.; Curtis Cummings, Los Angeles A. C., 61 1-5s.; Herbert Barthels, San Francisco, 63s.; John A. Schmieler, University of Michigan, 63 2-5s. (Thompson, Fissler and Kalili qualified.)

Second Heat—Manuella Kalili, Los Angeles A. C., 60s.; Albert H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 60 2-5s.; John Howland Jr., Yale 61s.; Arthur R. Highland, Northwestern, 60 4-5s.; Ogden R. Dalrymple, University of Michigan, 64 2-5s.; John Woodd, Honolulu, 61 4-5s. (Kalili, Schwartz and Howland qualified.)

Final—Schwartz, 60 1-5s.; Thompson, Manuella Kalili, Fissler, Howland, Maiola Kalili. (Schwartz, Thompson and Manuella Kalili qualified). Winner's time only announced.

1500-Meter Final—Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C., 20m. 19 1-5s.; Ralph Flanagan, Miami Beach, Fla., 20m. 30 1-5s.; James C. Cristy Jr., University of Michigan, 20m. 37 1-5s.; Jack Medica, Seattle, Wash., 20m. 51s.; Carl C. Leedy, Yale, withdrew; Ray Ruddy, New York A. C., 21m. 48s.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM AN EASY WINNER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—Scoring 300 runs for the loss of only five wickets while the New York West Indians scored only 152 runs, the touring Australian cricketers defeated the New York team in the first of their matches at Innisfail Park, yesterday, by a margin of 148 runs and with five wickets to spare. It was a clear-cut victory for the visitors; but another team picked from the West Indian players of New York hopes to make a better showing today.

The highest score of yesterday's match was made by S. J. McCabe who turned in a 68. E. L. Tolhurst had scored 48 not out when stumps were drawn. Don Bradman, star batter of the Australians, scored 45. He did not appear to be entirely at home on the matting wicket.

NEW YORK WEST INDIANS

E. Hackett, c Mailey, b Fleetwood-Smith	41
J. Abrahams, b McCabe	2
R. Griffin, b Fleetwood-Smith	28
G. Conliffe, b Mailey	0
V. Ollivierre, c Kippax, b Fleetwood-Smith	37
E. H. Margetson, b Fleetwood-Smith	0
N. Yearwood, c McCabe, b Mailey	10
J. Cornelius, b Fleetwood-Smith	2
J. Robinson, not out	14
R. Huggins, st Carter, b Fleetwood-Smith	1
D. Lashley, c Kippax, b Fleetwood-Smith	0
Extras	17
Total	152

Runs at the fall of each wicket: 9, 71, 72, 88, 111, 120, 144, 151, 151.

AUSTRALIANS

V. Richardson, lbw Griffith	56
R. N. Nutt, c Cornelius, b Griffith	29
Don. Bradman, c Cornelius, b Griffith	45
A. F. Kippax, b Griffith	31
J. McCabe, c Yearwood, b Conliffe	68
E. L. Tolhurst, not out	48
H. Carter, not out	7
Extras	16
Total (five wickets)	300

Runs at fall of each wicket: 86, 129, 144, 182, 270.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS

Bowlers	Balls	Maidens	Runs	Wkts
McCabe	48	1	30	1
Richardson	18	0	4	0
Ives	24	1	13	0
Fleetwood-Smith	74	3	31	7
Mailey	72	0	57	2

WEST INDIANS

Bowlers	Balls	Maidens	Runs	Wkts
Huggins	48	0	46	0
Lashley	60	1	54	0
Robinson	24	0	33	0
Abrahams	24	0	49	0
Ollivierre	18	0	22	0
Griffith	48	1	46	4
Conliffe	30	0	34	1

WINKLER 'SPACE SHIP' AFTER ROCKET MARK

BERLIN, July 15 (AP)—Herr Johannes Winkler, builder of a liquid fuel rocket which he calls a "space ship," left today for the island of Greifswalder, in the Baltic Sea, where he expects to set a new altitude record with his record No. 13.

Only half the possible fuel amount will be used for reasons of economy, he said, but even so he expects the rocket to reach an altitude hitherto unachieved by a similar device.

VOTE--Issues Before Electorate

OREGON

No advocate of prohibition in Oregon should neglect to cast his ballot in the Nov. 8 election, for repeal of the state prohibition law is being sought by initiative petition. To go on record against repeal of this law, electors should vote NO on this petition.

Several other issues will be placed before the voters in the coming Oregon election, including three proposed amendments to the state constitution and three referenda.

One of the proposed amendments would permit enactment of laws limiting to taxpayers the right to vote upon questions of levying special taxes or issuing bonds. Another would authorize criminal trials without juries by consent of the accused. The third deals with the amount of tax that may be levied by the State, a county, municipality or district in any year.

Among the referenda is one seeking to prohibit commercial fishing on the Rogue River. Another would levy a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine sold in Oregon. The third would appropriate $681,173 for the Oregon Agricultural College, the University of Oregon and the three state normal schools.

Oregon citizens may register for voting at any time except during the 30 days preceding election day. To register, a person must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of Oregon for at least six months preceding election and must be able to read and write in the English language.

Voters must register with the county clerk of the county in which they reside or with a registrar appointed by the county clerk. Registration is permanent if the voter casts his ballot in at least one election during a two-year period. Persons who will complete their citizenship requirements or will become 21 years of age between Oct. 8 and Nov. 8 may register between Sept. 9 and Oct. 8.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to Be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

"FURTHER REASONS" FOR NURMI

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—At the proper time, Finland will present "further reasons" why Paavo Nurmi's suspension should be lifted to allow him to compete in the Olympic Games here, Runar Ohls, attaché of that nation, said yesterday. Nurmi had no comment to make when informed that members of Sweden's second athletic party, arriving in New York, had brought with them the prediction that he would not be reinstated by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. "Finland will present its case at the proper time," said Ohls, referring to the meeting of the International Federation here July 28.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	53	34	.609
Indianapolis	51	40	.560
Milwaukee	46	40	.535
Kansas City	45	44	.506
Columbus	46	45	.505
Toledo	46	47	.495
Louisville	36	48	.429
St. Paul	31	56	.356

RESULTS JULY 14

St. Paul 4, Toledo 2.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 10, Kansas City 8.
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 4.

FLAGS RAISED AT LOS ANGELES

Olympic Athletes Formally Occupy Special Village for First Time

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—Uncle Sam's first concerted move into the village he put up here as a monument to the 1932 Olympiad's athletes was to take place today when football stars of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton occupy their quarters with the world's greatest competitors.

It was slender, unassuming Hans Oldag, a Marathon runner, who raised the Stars and Stripes to the masthead yesterday along with the banners of a dozen other countries as a forerunner to today's invasion. Oldag, winner of the Baltimore Marathon, was only a step behind the American Olympic housing committee headed by Charles L. Ornstein, which arrived earlier in the day and set up quarters in the Administration Building.

Ornstein's first official act was to engage a chef to feed the army of almost 400 who will move into a whole row of cottages in the English-speaking section of the village. Robert J. Lytle, formerly of Asheville, N. C., was chosen. Serving with Ornstein on the committee are Thomas J. Kanaly and Harry M. Berman.

Along with the arrival of the eastern grid team which meets a western aggregation chosen from California, Stanford and the University of Southern California, in an exhibition game Aug. 8, it was announced Albert J. Booth Jr., Yale backfield star, will arrive later. He may play in the game if work on a motion picture, in which he is to appear, does not interfere.

The schedule calls for the appearance of Holland's second contingent of 22 athletes and nine officials Saturday, along with the sevenman Greek team and Estonia's oneman team. Oswald Kapp, wrestler.

Sunday the strong Fascist team from Italy, numbering more than 60, and the first group of athletes from Ireland, are expected to check in.

Besides Oldag, three Hungarian modern pentathlon performers and two officials, and Hartington Anderson, Danish Marathon runner, put in their appearance.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	56	27	.675
Cleveland	48	36	.571
Philadelphia	49	37	.570
Detroit	44	36	.550
Washington	46	38	.548
St. Louis	39	42	.481
Chicago	29	53	.358
Boston	19	62	.235

RESULTS JULY 14

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	3	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	—11	16	2
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3	9	4

Batteries—Brown and Sewell; Pennock, Allen, Rhodes and Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Dinneen and McGowan. Time—2h. 26m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	x	—9	12	1
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	6	1

Batteries—Freitas and Cochrane; Bridges, Goldstein and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Hildebrand, Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—2h.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Wash'g'ton	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5	12	1
St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4	11	3

Batteries—Brown, Marberry, Thomas and Spencer; Fischer, Hadley, Kimsey and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—3h. 5m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Chicago	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—9	11	0
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	—8	17	2	

Batteries—Gaston, Jones and Berry; Weiland, Andrews, Jablonowski, Moore and Tate, Connolly. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—2h. 40m.

FORTY-SIX MEXICAN ATHLETES

MEXICO CITY, July 15 (AP)—Forty-six Mexican athletes will comprise the Olympic team to be sent to Los Angeles, the Mexican Olympic committee announced yesterday. They will leave by train Sunday, going via El Paso, Texas. The team is composed of three pistol and three rifle marksmen, eight men and one woman fencer, three boxers, two cyclists, nine army horsemen, three modern pentathlon entries, four track and field athletes, five swimmers and five gymnasts.

GOODWIN WINS JUNIOR TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 15—Tommy Goodwin, metropolitan junior golf champion, defeated Robert A. Moffett, Princeton star, in the 36-hole final round match for the New York State junior championship at the Siwanoy Country Club, 6 and 5, here yesterday. Goodwin particularly excelled Moffett in putting.

Chicago Girls In Open Golf Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, July 15—Two girls from Chicago, June Beebe of Olympia Fields Country Club and Jane Weiller of Vernon

THE HOME FORUM

The Draper's Bank Holiday

CROWN STREET has withdrawn into cellar kitchens and back parlors. Its whole, uninhabited front is a row of rectangles, plate glass windows with drawn blinds which, in their polished darkness, reflect the tram lines, the gabled exterior of the "Duke of York," and a few pedestrians. In the cellar kitchen, concealed beneath the quadrangle marked, "J. H. Lightowler—Draper," the conservative inclosure wherein celluloid collars and mercerized pocket handkerchiefs; print at sixpence three farthings a yard and stockings at elevenpence halfpenny a pair; sunbonnets and suspenders compete with one another for attention; Mr. Lightowler, sole proprietor, sharpens his razor on a leather strop and rumbles in his rendition of

"Lasses and lads, get leave of your dads,
And away to the maypole hie."

He glances at himself pleasantly in the square of mirror over the scullery sink, dances a couple of clog steps in his stocking feet, and calls merrily to his firstborn, who is polishing his boots on the door step: "Look sharp, love. It's going on one o'clock."

"Yes, father," murmurs Hannah-Maria; and then, excited by some sudden discovery, shrieks: "You naughty, naughty boy. Didn't I tell you to keep away from that nasty wall? Come here this minute!" She drops the blacking brush and enters the house, holding by the collar a lad of five—a bonnie fellow with a rosy, well-scrubbed face and a startled manner, whom she lifts upon a table and admonishes not to stir again until she gives him permission. "It's the last time," she warns him and, fetching a bowl of water, strong yellow soap, and a hard brush, works on the offending members until the skin is almost off, confiding to her own sympathetic ears her views about knees in particular, and small boys in general.

"Hannah-Maria," sings out a voice in the doorway, and a bright-eyed little girl of nine shakes her curls at her elder sister, "John William mustn't take his caterpillars, must he?"

"I should say *not*," shouts the harassed Hannah-Maria.

"He says he's going to," persists the sweet, expectant tone of Isabella.

Hannah-Maria whisks away to the sink with the water which has purged the knees of the unhappy Benjamin; and, going to the open door, calls: "John Wille-um!"

The culprit emerges from the back of a rabbit hutch and advances in manly fashion, hands deep in his breeches' pockets.

"Give me those caterpillars, please," demands his sister.

"What caterpillars?" is the innocent response.

This is Isabella's opportunity. "They're in his trousers pocket," she squeaks.

"Traitor," shouts her brother dramatically. "Anyhow," he continues, turning to Hannah-Maria, "it's only Claudius and Cæsar."

"Will you take them out of your pocket," continues his sister, "or shall I have to tell Mother? You know what she thinks about them."

"Oh, dear—" sighs John William; and, thoroughly resigned, brings forth from its hiding place a matchbox containing a lettuce leaf and the emerald-hued Claudius and Cæsar.

"Put them back with the rest of the Roman army," he is instructed; "Father and Mother are ready."

Yes, at last, father and mother and all four children are ready for their Bank Holiday outing. Benjamin is lifted down from the table. His jersey, unbuttoned by the vigorous handling of Hannah-Maria, is done up again at the shoulder; Isabella's hair-ribbon is tied a little tighter; some stale bread is wrapped up for the swans; and, after Mr. Lightowler has assured himself that both the shop door and that of the house are securely locked, they set out with great importance, in an orderly procession of two's.

One can only imagine the thoughts of Mr. Lightowler on this occasion; but, from the contented curl of his mustache, and the confident swing of his walking stick, it is natural to conclude that they run something like this: "Well, after all, Mr. Lightowler, you haven't done so badly, Mr. Lightowler. A handsome wife and four healthy children—all of them clean and well fed. And here it is Bank Holiday, and the shop's closed, Mr. Lightowler. Let us have a pleasant but respectable time."

There is no doubt whatever that Mrs. Lightowler's reflections are in harmony with his. While her costume is not new, it is neat. Her shiny face beams with satisfaction as her maternal gaze wanders from one child to another, though she is quick to hide her pleasure whenever occasion demands a reminder or rebuke.

And the four young Lightowlers—they are very happy. Hannah-Maria does not quite shed her responsibility, but in the presence of her parents she finds it far less onerous. There is a bowling green at the park. If there is plenty of space, so that she will not interfere with the grown-ups, her father will allow her to bowl. She will set her foot on a little rubber mat and wonder, dreamily, as she admires the velvety lawn with its border of nasturtiums, which ball she is supposed to hit, and why some are small and some large. There is a museum there, too, with swords and fans and mummies. She puts her hand in her pocket. A halfpenny lingers in the corner.

The other children have each been given a halfpenny, to spend as they may choose, after they have fed the swans. An ice cream pie, thinks John William, would be the best of all; but would it? No, he decides, on further consideration, a spinning top is better. Isabella chooses a donkey ride. It is a little early yet for the more deliberate Benjamin to say, but he fingers the coin with affection. " 'a'penny for me," he rapturously whispers, and adds: "Nice holiday." P. P. S.

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Valley Home: From a Painting by Aldro T. Hibbard

The Knitters

In companies or lone
They bend their heads, their hands
They busy with their gear,
Accomplishing the stitch
That turns the stocking-heel,
Or closes up the toe,
These knitters at their doors.

Their talk's of nothing else
But what was told before
Sundown and gone sundown,
While goats bleat from the hill,
And men are tramping home,
By knitters at their doors.

And we who go this way
A benediction take
From hands that ply this task
For the ten-thousandth time—
Of knitters at their doors.

Since we who deem our days
Most varied, come to own
That all the works we do
Repeat a wonted toil:
May it be done as theirs
Who turn the stocking-heel
And close the stocking-toe,
With grace and in content,
These knitters at their doors.

—PADRAIC COLUM. "Poems."

Cuenca—The City of Poets

There is something singularly quaint about discovering, in the fastnesses of the Andes of Ecuador, a venerable city that, for the past four centuries, has lived its highly individual and completely isolated existence centered about its university. So inaccessible is this city of Cuenca, usually known as "The Athens of Ecuador," that little is known about it elsewhere in the country and, as a consequence, numberless legends have come into existence regarding its marvels. Of the legends it is useless to speak, for they are a blend of folklore and fairy story; but that the city is most famous for its prodigious industry in producing poetry no one could possibly deny.

Indeed, both men and women write poetry with such facility that it would not be far from the truth to say that they find it much easier to compose in rhyme than in prose. Nor do they confine themselves to penned metre, for one of their customary diversions at evening parties is to fling sallies back and forth in extemporaneous verse; and, needless to say, the most telling thrusts receive plenty of appreciative applause. Occasionally it happens that a distinguished countryman from some other region makes a pilgrimage to Cuenca, where he has the experience of finding himself tongue-tied before young people hardly out of their teens.

Of the vast quantity of poetry produced in this amazing place, only a small proportion has found its way into anthologies and a few paper-bound volumes of individual poets, but by far the greater part lies in loose sheets that choke drawers and cabinets of every description. It is from these rich deposits that verse is extracted and printed in newspapers all over the country in celebration of great events whether patriotic, religious or sentimental; and Ecuadorian editors must regard this inexhaustible storehouse of material with considerable complacency, since it costs nothing. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any Cuenca poet has ever received payment, no matter how renowned his verses may have become in Latin-speaking countries; and, furthermore, only persons of means are able to print their own collections. Thus theirs is proved to be wholly a labor of love.

Though questions have been put to Cuencanos themselves, as well as to outsiders who know the city but have a different perspective, as yet no real explanation has been found for this communal gift. Of course it may be inherited, for in so small a place (the population of about forty thousand includes about eighty per cent of Indians or half-breeds) intermarriage has inevitably made everyone kin. Also, the early settler who brought over his books from Spain and founded the University of Cuenca may have been the source of the poetical strain as well. But, in any case, the Cuencano himself never wonders at all about his own powers; he rather appears to regard those who are not like himself as rare types.

Possibly the majesty and beauty of the Andes which encircle Cuenca, itself perched about ten thousand feet above the sea, added to the complete isolation and abundance of leisure, may have intensified what, in the beginning, was merely an aptitude. Perhaps, too, a certain popular custom among the young men may have intensified the power through emulation. As most of the youths are graduates of the university and there cannot possibly be work enough for so many doctors and lawyers in so small a city, the majority are idle, as servants abound for all kinds of labor. So these young people wander over the mountains by day, or go to their farms and think out a poem. Then, in the late evening, they gather at one of the clubs or "cantinas" and each reads aloud to the group what the day's meditation has created; and there follows a spirited discussion pro and con. This is highly stimulating and, when they separate at dawn, it is usually to go and dream about another poem inspired by the night's scintillating talk.

Nor are the educated classes the only poets, for the artisans and that famous class apart, the straw weavers who spend their days in the open making those fine, flexible hats that have somehow earned the erroneous name of Panama, discuss the Spanish classics as they work or recite to each other their favorite poems; meanwhile employing a Spanish that is singularly pure and which would certainly have delighted our good old lexicographer by reason of its lofty magniloquence.

Even when he has gone out into the busy world, no Cuencano ever loses his interest in the poetry of his people; for he reads avidly the letters in verse from his friends, though he may no longer have sufficient leisure to continue his own verse-making. However, even in the whirligig of a great city, so utterly the antithesis of dreamy, somnolent Cuenca, given the mood, he will draw out those impassioned verses written on his heart in youth, and repeat them with all the fervor of old!

WHILE still a student at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Mr. Aldro T. Hibbard's abilities as a colorist were so marked that he was awarded a European scholarship. Persons who recall Mr. Hibbard's exhibition at the Boston Art Club, when he returned from his European studies, remember the amazing number of paintings—mostly landscapes—that he had brought back with him. A gallery which usually offers the work of fifty or more painters in its annual shows was then completely filled by one painter, Mr. Hibbard. As many of his pictures were small, there seemed to be hundreds of them on the wall, painted in Italy and other Mediterranean countries—simple in style, brilliant in coloration, but not especially interesting in composition. One had a feeling at that show that the young artist had been too eager to master the problems of paint as paint to be willing to linger over the niceties of design.

Today Mr. Hibbard's color is as vivid as ever, but it never seems violent, so well does he understand compositional balance. Increasingly he has gained in economy of means, so that today he attains to richly dramatic effects with seemingly few elements. Actually he is using a greater variety of accent than in his student days, but his subtler methods of today tend to ever greater refinement of the simplicities resulting from selection, organization and command of transition. Into the painting of the old houses in the foreground in "Valley Home," there entered tonal effects in the local color that were kaleidoscopic. Yet the general value of the buildings is no more accented in the dark passages than are the trees. These buildings do, however, gain an emphasis because of the angularity of their horizontal forms, as contrasted with the vertical thrust of the trees and the long upswell of the great hills in the background. Foreground and distance are gracefully unified by the paths of sunshine that swirl across the shadowed snow in the middle distance.

Mr. Hibbard makes his home in Rockport, Massachusetts, from where he fares forth in winter to upper New Hampshire and Vermont in search of material for his snow scenes. In Rockport, too, he has in turn become teacher, passing along to pupils the great traditions imparted to him by DeCamp, Tarbell and other important men of his formative period.

Mr. Hibbard is an associate of the National Academy, and a member of many other artists' organizations. Among his important awards, he has received the first Hallgarten prize, National Academy, 1922; Sesnan gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1928; second Altman prize, National Academy, 1928; first Altman prize, National Academy, 1931. Paintings by him are in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and the Phillips Academy Collection, among other museums.

Refuge

Fleeing the harrow and the scythe
Across the fields harassed,
Here where the gray walls grimly stand,
Beauty to safety passed.

Aster and fern and goldenrod
Are gay upon the breeze
Beyond the reach of gleaming blades—
Joyous refugees!

Pilgrims of beauty from afar,
Here on a rocky shore
They found the peace they sought, and know
Fear and flight no more!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Le Don de Dieu au Genre humain

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"CONFIE-TOI en l'Éternel et fais le bien; habite en paix le pays et mets ton plaisir dans la fidélité." Par le passé, ce verset des Psaumes a déjà bien souvent réconforté les hommes, et il apporte aujourd'hui un message d'espoir et de courage au plus fort de la crise financière et du trouble qui l'accompagne. En s'adressant à des Scientistes Chrétiens assemblés chez elle à Concord (New-Hampshire), en juin 1903, Mary Baker Eddy cita ces paroles de l'Écriture et les trois versets qui les suivent, après avoir dit qu'elle eût fait un don à ses étudiants, si ce don n'avait pas déjà été en leur possession. Puis elle ajouta: "Dieu a fait ce don à tout le genre humain. Ce sont là Ses valeurs, c'est Sa monnaie; elle porte Son image et Son inscription" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 170).

Se confier en l'Éternel comme nous l'enseigne la Science Chrétienne ne signifie pas avoir une foi aveugle ou ignorante en quelque chose ou quelqu'un de fort éloigné. En Science Chrétienne, la confiance se base sur la compréhension du fait que Dieu est notre Père céleste, qui S'occupe toujours avec tendresse de tous Ses enfants. Faire le bien, c'est refléter et exprimer les qualités célestes. C'est être moral, sobre et pur, juste et miséricordieux dans toutes ses voies; c'est obéir à la Règle d'Or. Se confier en Dieu avec l'humilité et l'amour d'un enfant, savoir constamment qu'avec Lui "tout est possible,"—cette attitude, jointe à l'obéissance envers la loi du bien, nous permettra d'entrer dans la conscience de l'harmonie présente.

Le dénuement et la détresse sont des conditions qui ne sont certainement ni causées ni sanctionnées par notre Père céleste. La crainte peut dépeindre ces états irréels et les faire ainsi paraître dans l'existence humaine. La crainte trouble la vue par de sombres présages, et nous empêche de discerner l'infinitude de l'Amour divin. Elle nous aveugle et dérobe à nos yeux le fait que l'omnipotence peut "dresser une table dans le désert." Lorsque le manque et la détresse semblent réels, nous devrions nous examiner soigneusement nous-mêmes pour découvrir en qui ou en quoi nous avons confiance,—si c'est en Dieu ou dans des conditions matérielles. Cet examen nous révélera peut-être que la compréhension de la bonté de Dieu comme étant infinie et complète, manque dans notre pensée. Nous apprendrons ainsi que nous n'avons pas compté entièrement sur Lui; que nous ne sommes pas demeurés dans l'assurance que Dieu veut et peut prendre soin des Siens.

Le dénuement provient de ce qu'on n'a pas compris le fait spirituel que Dieu et Sa bonté sont toujours présents. Connaître véritablement Dieu, c'est connaître tout ce qui est nécessaire à l'harmonie de l'existence. Ne pas comprendre Dieu signifie manquer de confiance, d'assurance, de foi en Dieu.

En faisant comprendre la vraie nature de Dieu, la Science Chrétienne fraye la voie aux hommes qui peuvent dès lors se confier en leur Père céleste; elle leur apporte l'assurance, leur fait voir comment on accepte les dons préparés par Dieu, et leur enseigne la meilleure manière de Le servir. Si l'on comprend bien ce qu'est Dieu et ce qu'est l'homme en tant qu'image et ressemblance de Dieu, on est mieux prêt à recevoir le bien, plus apte à le garder, et mieux en état de servir; on est plus réceptif à l'égard du bien que Dieu accorde si généreusement.

En vertu de Sa merveilleuse bonté, Dieu dans Sa tendresse a déjà préparé tout ce qui est bien. La réalisation de ce fait nous fera compter davantage sur Dieu pour nous soutenir et nous rendre heureux, et fera disparaître le manque de confiance. A mesure que s'élargit notre conception de la bonté et du pouvoir divins, une attente joyeuse remplace les tristes pressentiments. Au lieu de nous apitoyer sur notre propre sort, nous sommes reconnaissants. Demeurant dans la connaissance de la tendresse, de la miséricorde et de l'amour du Père, nous demeurons vraiment dans le pays où abonde toute espèce de bien; nous sommes nourris, ou rassasiés, grâce au "vrai pain qui vient du ciel;" et celui qui mange de ce pain n'aura plus jamais faim.

A mesure que s'accroît la compréhension de Dieu, l'assurance et la confiance en Lui augmentent. Lorsque cette confiance devient plus forte, l'amour envers Dieu se fortifie, jusqu'à ce que notre cœur déborde d'amour pour l'homme. Assurés que Dieu nous soutient, sachant qu'Il a déjà donné tout ce qui est bon, nous ne craignons pas de partager nos ressources, même lorsqu'elles paraissent petites au sens humain. Nous savons que la source à laquelle nous puisons est illimitée et ne peut tarir.

Le fait de partager avec autrui fait intervenir la loi que Jésus interprétait en ces termes: "Donnez et on vous donnera." Mrs. Eddy dit un jour en parlant de L'Église Mère: "J'ai vu que dans la mesure où elle aimait les autres, cette église a reçu l'amour de Dieu, qui a arrosé ses terres incultes et étendu ses frontières" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 127). Sous ce rapport, ce qui est vrai de l'église l'est aussi des individus. Dans la mesure où nous aimons les autres, nous sommes préparés à recevoir les abondantes ressources de l'Amour. L'Amour à l'égard de Dieu s'exprime par l'amour envers Ses enfants. Si nous aimons Dieu, nous avons confiance en Lui. Ayant confiance en Lui, parce que nous savons qu'Il est Amour inépuisable, nous partageons avec d'autres ce que nous avons; et de ce fait, nous recevons.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Needles

Of all our many excursions, while on the Isle of Wight last summer, beautiful Alum's Bay was the most delightful.

We drifted around and through the Needles—mighty wedge-shaped rocks rising out of the blue sea. Throwing their shadows against a white cliff wall, flooded with sunshine they made the pearly hue of the chalk a striking spectacle. The tinted cliffs are so varied that they seem unnatural; the reddish purple, dark blue, bright ochreous yellow, grayish white, and midnight black follow each other in a perfectly defined pattern. The variegated, richly-tinted sands which give such an unusual brightness to the cliffs, bring to mind the brilliant colorful sands one sees in the Yellowstone National Park.

Only three of the five Needle Rocks stand out clearly. At one time, so our guide told us, there was another rock some distance from these which stood one hundred and twenty feet high; "Lot's wife," it was called by the seamen. It fell in 1764. Although these rocks have been immortalized by Shakespeare, one can have no real conception of their majestic beauty until one looks at them from the sea.

God's Gift to Mankind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TRUST in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." This verse from the Psalms has brought comfort to many in times past; and in the stress and turmoil of the financial depression of today it bears a message of hope and courage. In an address to some students gathered at her home in Concord, New Hampshire, in June, 1903, Mary Baker Eddy quoted this verse, together with the three which follow it, after saying that she would present a gift to them, only that it was already their own, and adding: "God hath given it to all mankind. It is His coin, His currency; it has His image and superscription" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 170).

To "trust in the Lord" in the way which Christian Science teaches us to do is not to have a blind or ignorant faith in something or someone afar off. In Christian Science trust is based on the understanding that God is our heavenly Father, who is ever tenderly mindful of all His children. To do good is to reflect and express heavenly qualities. It is to be moral, temperate, pure; to be just and merciful in all one's ways; to be obedient to the Golden Rule. Humble, loving, childlike trust in God, or a constant knowing that with Him "all things are possible," accompanied by obedience to the law of good, will secure access into the consciousness of present harmony.

Lack and distress are conditions which, assuredly, our heavenly Father does not cause or sanction. Fear may picture these unreal conditions, and thereby bring them into our human experience. Fear beclouds vision with gloomy forebodings and prevents discernment of the infinitude of divine Love. It blinds our eyes to the fact that omnipotence can provide "a table in the wilderness." When lack and distress seem real, this is an opportunity to make a complete self-examination to ascertain in whom or in what we are trusting; whether in God or in material conditions. This examination may divulge a dearth in our thought of the understanding of God's goodness as infinite and complete. Through it we may learn that we have not been wholly depending upon Him; that we are not abiding in the assurance of His willingness and ability to care for His offspring.

Lack is due to lack of understanding of the spiritual fact that God and His goodness are ever present. Truly to know God is to know everything needful for harmonious existence. A lack of understanding of God includes absence of trust, confidence, faith in Him.

By unfolding the understanding of what God really is, Christian Science is opening the way for men to trust their heavenly Father, bringing them assurance, making clear to them how to accept the gift of His providing, teaching them how best to serve Him. When equipped with the right understanding of God and of man, as His image and likeness, one has greater capacity to receive good, increased ability to hold to it, and enlarged facilities for serving; he is more receptive to the good God is so bountifully imparting.

The realization that because of His wonderful goodness God has already tenderly provided all good brings greater dependence upon God for sustenance and happiness, and so displaces lack of trust. With a larger thought of God's goodness and power joyous expectation is expressed, instead of gloomy forebodings. Instead of self-pity there is gratitude. Dwelling in the knowledge of the Father's tenderness, mercy, and loving-kindness, one is indeed dwelling in the land where all good abounds; he is fed, or satisfied, with "the true bread from heaven," which if one eat, he will never again suffer hunger.

As the understanding of God grows, trust and confidence in Him increase. As this trust grows stronger, love for God grows stronger, until our heart brims over in love for man. Trusting God for sustenance and knowing that He has already bestowed all good, one is not afraid to share his own store, even though that store, to human sense, may seem meager. He knows that the source upon which he draws, being unlimited, cannot become exhausted.

Sharing with others brings into operation the law which Christ Jesus interpreted in the words, "Give, and it shall be given unto you." Mrs. Eddy once said of The Mother Church, "I have seen, that in the ratio of her love for others, hath His love been bestowed upon her; watering her waste places, and enlarging her borders" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 127). In this regard, what is true of the church is true of individuals. In the ratio of our love for others we are equipped to receive Love's bounteous supply. Love for God is expressed in love toward His children. Loving God, we trust Him. Trusting Him, because we know that He is inexhaustible Love, we share with others; and sharing, we receive.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Old House

The ghosts of lilac bloom bend dimly down
About the lockless door whose hollowed stone
Cups twigs and last year's leaf-mould. Slow rain falls
Upon the broken roof and stains the walls,
While a wood mouse runs through tangled grass and leaves
The old house hunched and drowsy and alone.

FRANCES FROST.

The Novel as a Work of Art

The first thing to be noticed in the critical consideration of the work of any English Victorian novelist is that, before 1870, in England no one thought of the novel as a work of art.

Fielding wrote about the novel, Jane Austen talked about it, Scott thumped it on the back, Thackeray patronized it, Dickens used it as a vehicle for every kind of fun but had never time to treat it with real consideration, the Brontës adapted it to their poetic longing, George Eliot (at times a superb artist) transformed it into a pulpit; it was not until that thrilling winter of 1870-71 when a young architect in London published his first novel *Desperate Remedies*, a neglected work called *The Adventures of Harry Richmond* banged loosely about the Circulating Library shelves, and a youth in Edinburgh, ill-considered by his relatives, sent an essay or two about Penny Whistles to the London magazines, that the English novel thought about getting some new clothes and walking the town as an Artist.

In all the honest downright pages of the Autobiography there is not a word to show that Anthony Trollope ever considered the novel as an Art. He considered it first as an impulse for his own entertainment and happiness; secondly as a means of livelihood; thirdly as his principal proof of self-justification.

Let us make no mistake about the first of these, his delight in his impulse of creation. That same impulse is now for us half his power. Apart altogether from any question of artistic merit, the novelist who writes because he must is well on the way towards compelling us to listen to him. . . .

With Trollope it was not so much that he had a story to tell—indeed any kind of story would do, the same old story many times repeated—as that he had people to discover, and the first great quality of his charm and power lies just in this, that he is as deeply pleased as we are at the acquaintances and friendships that he is for ever making. We are there with him at he very moment of the first meeting. . . .

Whether, however, we allow ourselves to share Trollope's creative experiences or no—we may be temperamentally unfitted for it—we cannot deny the evidences of his own excitement. He is really, in these initial stages, not thinking of us at all, and so he rouses additionally our curiosity. We know him to be an honest man, not easily deceived, unlikely to be taken in by something of no sort of value, and so, as we watch him thus deeply absorbed, we want to share in his discoveries. Critics are often puzzled by the survival of novels that seem to have no sort of artistic merit; they survive because there still blows through them a little breath of their author's original excitement. We feel kindly towards him because he was once so genuinely moved. — HUGH WALPOLE, in "Anthony Trollope."

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OTTAWA AWAITS DELEGATES TO EMPIRE PARLEY

Stabilization of Currency and Tariff Reduction Asked by Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 15—The capital is agog with pleasant expectancy as what promises to become one of the great days in its history draws near. The table is laid for the guests attending the Empire Economic Conference, which opens Thursday. The agenda of the matters to be discussed has been agreed upon.

Delegates from Great Britain, led by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, and chief lieutenant of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, together with the delegates from South Africa, India, Northern Ireland and Southern Rhodesia, are on the high seas and expect to land at Quebec City on Monday and be in Ottawa that same evening.

The Australian party, under Mr. Stanley Bruce, and the New Zealanders arrived in Vancouver yesterday and are on their way East. Official advisers, representatives of industrial and agricultural bodies concerned in the results of the deliberations, interested spectators of all kinds are pouring into the city.

Social Affairs Arranged

A fleet of 30 luxuriously appointed limousines, driven by members of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, have arrived from Oshawa for the use of the delegates. Invitations are out for garden parties at Rideau Hall, official residence of the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough, and the Government experimental farm, and for receptions at the Archives, the National Gallery and the Research Council.

The conference will be opened with the reading of a message from the King, a welcome from Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and replies from the spokemen of the visiting dominions. The parliament buildings, closed to all but those on Empire business, will be illuminated at night from top to bottom and the peace tower will glow under flood lights directed from the east and west blocks.

Optimism pervades the capital, not only from hopes of the conference but also from the good news from Lausanne and the St. Lawrence deep waterway agreement.

Farmers Draft Program

That the cause of the Canadian farmer may receive every consideration at the conference, agricultural representatives are converging here for the purpose of drafting a resolution and presenting it to the Bennett Government, demanding among other things a lowering of the tariff walls and stabilization of the dollar with the pound sterling.

While a majority of the delegates will be from Ontario, representatives of Quebec and the prairie provinces will also be in evidence. The United Farmers of Ontario, in issuing its call, proposed that the delegation "inform the Government of the actual farm conditions and explain that since the farmer is the nation's best customer, we cannot look for better times until his purchasing power is restored," and emphasized the fact that as Great Britain is the greatest single importing country in the world, every possible effort should be made to encourage the maximum of exchange of Canadian agricultural products for British manufactured goods.

The Ontario delegation will be led by Miss Agnes Macphail, lone woman member in the House of Commons, representing Southeast Grey.

Stabilization of Currencies

The matter of stabilization of empire currencies has been considered of sufficient importance to find a prominent place on the agenda of the conference. At the last session of Parliament the House discussed monetary reform at some length, finally passing a resolution calling for the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Conference "to initiate and support measures for the stabilization of the currencies of all British countries in such manner as to facilitate trade between the component parts of the Empire and to promote economic unity therein."

This does not mean one uniform currency for all parts of the Empire but rather stability of the inter-imperial exchanges. At present the Canadian dollar is considerably above par as compared with the English pound, whereas Australian and New Zealand currency is considerably below, with the result that exporters to Great Britain from the Antipodes receive higher returns for their products, and Canadian exporters are at a grave disadvantage.

Fair Exchange of Goods

According to Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the world's most important problem today is to find a currency that will permit of fair exchange of goods, and if the British Empire can find a solution for itself it will render a notable service to the world at large.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, however, has steadily opposed all demands for the inflation of the dollar on the grounds that the Dominion's chief obligations are with the United States and therefore every effort should be made to keep its currency as near par with the American dollar as possible.

With such conflicting views among the Canadian representatives at the conference, it is difficult to forecast what basis of agreement, if any, will be reached.

Electric Motor Made by German Is Less Than Half an Inch High

By Franz Ammon-The Christian Science Monitor

MOTOR COMPARED WITH MATCH BOX AND FLASHLIGHT BULB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERCHTESGADEN, Ger. — Patiently in his leisure hours during the greater part of his life, Herr Franz Ammon labored upon a microscopic task. The work is now completed and from distant towns and villages people are traveling to this little city in Upper Bavaria to see what is perhaps the smallest electric motor in the world.

It is just .315 inch high and is fastened upon a base of the same diameter. A duplicate of standard motors, except in size, its power rating is .01 horsepower. It has all the parts required by standard design, its miniature three-sector rotor being wound with 30 turns of wire on each section—wire .0023 inch in diameter. The field coils are wound with 60 turns of the same wire.

The motor operates on the current of a flashlight battery, but takes such a small amount of electricity that a flashlight lamp has to be inserted in the circuit as a resistance.

Herr Ammon intends the motor to fill no practical purpose. He merely desired an avocation requiring a little more manual dexterity than is required by his normal occupation. By profession he is a watchmaker.

Open Diplomacy Said To Face Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

snubbed in the issuance of special invitations to join the British-French pact.

Fundamentally observers agree that private consultations between the responsible heads of governments can alone solve difficult problems. But these consultations must first and foremost be preserved in their universal framework, and at every point must recognize the interests of others.

Sir John Simon told the world press yesterday that the chief purpose of the Anglo-French pact was to establesh a body to consider such a delicate and perhaps imminent question as treaty revision. This being the case, the powers must soon enlarge their forum by making certain that Germany is to be represented and by bringing in Poland.

Another unfortunate temporary result of the agreement not yet entirely allayed is the belief held in American circles here that the Anglo-French accord means agreement to sidetrack the Hoover arms proposals. It is claimed that the British are to ally themselves with the French in avoiding carrying out the American effectives plan while the French will join the British in averting drastic naval disarmament. Only ensuing days will show the practical results of the accord. As a matter of fact, the British and French have been agreed on something like this program for many weeks and the new developments change nothing.

Concessions to Britain Planned by Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 15 (By U. P.)—Argentine business men, their confidence that the British market for their products will always exist weakened by the recent removal of wheat and meat from the English free list, are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Imperial Economic Conference, which convenes next week at Ottawa.

Unofficial observers will closely follow the Ottawa discussions and it is widely believed here that the Argentine Government is contemplating some kind of action in the near future designed to insure retention of the British market despite competition from the grain and cattle producing colonies of the Empire. Dr. Juan Malbran, Argentine Ambassador to London, has been recalled to confer with the Government concerning a plan for trade exchange to be offered Great Britain.

NEW YORK DAIRY MONOPOLY CHARGED

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—State Senator Stephen J. Wojtkowiak (D.) of Buffalo, caused a stir at the first hearing of the New York Joint Legislative Committee investigating the milk industry Wednesday by charging that the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association was a monopoly.

He charged the league with violating the Donnelly Act, which is a state law similar to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Second Secret Compact At Lausanne Too Much, In View of Germans

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 15—The probability that Germany ultimately will adhere to the Franco-British consultative pact is discussed in unofficial quarters today as it becomes increasingly clear that Germany hesitates because of domestic political considerations.

The secrecy surrounding the Franco-British agreement is vigorously criticized here. In circles close to the Government the opinion is expressed that much of the opportunity to restore confidence in Lausanne might have survived in spite of one pact behind the scenes, but a second pact is declared too much.

The same sources indicate that Germany is not in a position to follow the Belgian and Italian action of an immediate reply to the English invitation. It is pointed out that any defense action now would be water on the mills of the Fascists, who are attacking the outcome of Lausanne. From the foreign standpoint, Germany appeared to regard itself in a difficult situation. If it joins the Anglo-French pact, the United States may be offended; if it refuses France and Britain may charge Germany with harboring ill will.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, close to the Government, expresses the opinion of a wide section of the press when it says, referring to Lausanne, "A historic act which might have had a beneficial effect on economic reconstruction and reduction of world hatred has been turned into a farce."

But after the arguments—sharpened by the present election campaign—quiet down, it is believed a way will be opened for some form of German coöperation, especially if the scope of the pact is broadened.

Simultaneously with publication in England, the letter of the Chancellor, Capt. Franz von Papen, to Sir John Simon over the Lausanne "gentlemen's agreement" was made public here this morning. It declared in guarded terms that Germany is satisfied by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's interpretation that in event of the nonratification of the Lausanne Treaty a new conference would be called, rather than any efforts made to revert to the [illegible]

WORLD TRADE RESTRAINED BY PROVISOS

(Continued from Page 1)

Spain, Portugal and Colombia forbid all imports of certain classes of goods. Bulgaria, Greece and other countries get the same effect by refusing to release foreign exchange for the purchase of most kinds of luxury goods.

The success of the commercial type of restriction has gradually forced upon the nations an even more destructive financial obstacle to foreign trade. Nations which found their exports dwindling faster than their imports were obliged to take measures to prevent the collapse of their exchange. The burden of debts and flights of frightened capital accentuated the movement.

Thirteen European countries today restrict dealings in foreign exchange. Various countries outside Europe are in the same position.

Generally, the system is to require exporters to deposit in the Central Bank the foreign exchange obtained from each sale of goods abroad. The Central Bank the rations out its supplies of foreign valuta to importers and to enable interest to be paid on foreign loans.

Some Limit Foreign Exchange

As already indicated, a number of countries go much further and refuse altogether to grant foreign exchange to importers of certain classes of goods. Greece, for instance, in practice releases foreign exchange only to importers of primary articles such as raw materials and foodstuffs.

Denmark has a special officer who investigates each application for foreign exchange. He may not refuse it for imports of raw materials and necessary implements of production. But it is by no means easy for ordinary people to get foreign exchange in Denmark. There is a case on record when an applicant was refused $10 to pay for an advertisement in a periodical published in the United States.

Importers in Germany were able to get only 55 per cent of their demands for foreign currency in April. For the remainder, they either had to obtain credit or permission to use the "frozen" credits under the Berlin agreement of last year.

The financial restrictions have been even more effective in slowing up foreign trade than quotas and mounting tariffs. Exporters have found that they could no longer get payment although they delivered the goods. Consequently they have had to stop exporting.

It is true that sometimes it is possible to get round the restrictions. For example, when a Czechoslovak merchant sees a chance to export, say, to Yugoslavia, he goes to his chamber of commerce and asks it to put him in touch with someone who wishes to import an equivalent amount of goods from Yugoslavia.

Take a Devious Route

The Czech importer pays the Czech exporter; the Yugoslav importer pays the Yugoslav exporter and there is probably only a small balance that has to be settled by the purchase of foreign exchange. But nobody pretends the system is worth perpetuating.

Even countries in which there are no exchange restrictions find themselves hampered at every turn by the exchange restrictions in other countries. Thus, in London, banks today are very chary of foreign exchange dealings. They are quite prepared to buy German marks or Greek drachmæ for one if they can find an actual seller of an equivalent amount. But they think several times before doing a deal on their own account. And in regard to some countries there are preferential exchange rates for the citizens of the country.

Obviously, before foreign trade can resume its normal course, these restrictions will have to go. There is as yet no sign of a general breakaway. But there has been a small but significant call to halt in Europe.

It has come from Holland and Belgium, which have signed a treaty pledging them to mutual reductions of 10 per cent a year on their customs tariffs up to a maximum at present of 50 per cent of the present figure.

The treaty is open to all countries and there are hopes that Norway, Sweden and Denmark will soon see their way to joining the new movement so hopefully inaugurated. If they do, a number of other nations will probably follow suit.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Abel D. Osmon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Dell V. Richardson, Alhambra, Calif.
Eleanor O. Schrader, Los Angeles, Calif.
Betty Ogan Mundy, Miami, Fla.
Ernest Capper, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ethel F. Russell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ruth F. Utz, Cleveland, Ohio
Edward W. Russell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Annie E. Franz, San Antonio, Texas.
Floyd Siegenthaler, Alliance, Ohio.
Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Sue Mason Shuler, Tulsa, Okla.
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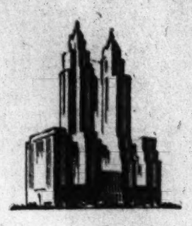

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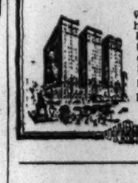

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New, modern, fireproof. 90 rooms with baths. European plan with dining room. Elevators: Sun Deck. Own.-Mgt.

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Hopatcong's only modern Hotel catering to a select family clientele.
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Special rates for two weeks or longer
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Same Ownership as Hotel Bristol, New York

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THE Netherland Plaza INVITES YOU TO CINCINNATI

This is the hotel that established 2 new U.S. Records in 1931 . . . for both room and restaurant patronage.
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Laredo, Texas
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TARIFF $2 AND UP
Largest in Minneapolis
"Radio in Every Room"

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LITTLE JOURNEYS FROM WASHINGTON
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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
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Oregon

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New low fares on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

STOCK PRICES ARE HOLDING A STEADY COURSE

Renewed Advance in Late Trading—Closing Tone Strong

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—The oils and rails led a renewed advance in the stock market today. The closing tone was strong.

Gains of 2 to nearly 4 points were made by Auburn, Air Reduction, Safeway Stores, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California and Houston Oil were up around 2 points, as were also New York Central, New Haven, Delaware & Hudson, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Pacific, American Can, Consolidated Gas and Public Service.

Sales approximated 800,000 shares.

The rail group was generally steady to firm, possibly in anticipation of favorable results from next week's meeting of executives, when it is expected efforts will be made to effect economies through elimination of duplication of services.

Earnings statements of the carriers continued to point to the urgent need of further reduction of expenses, in want of a pickup in traffic. Santa Fe's complete statement for May showed a loss of $886,290 after all charges, and Baltimore & Ohio, a loss of $1,078,159.

Telephone's Earnings

American Telephone earnings statement for the first half attracted considerable attention. Net of $4.02 a share was 48 cents short of the current dividend rate, and it was also pointed out that subsidiary and associated companies paid out $8,000,000 in dividends more than they earned. Had they not dipped into surplus to maintain dividends, American Telephone's net would have been about $3.60 a share. It was notable, however, that the Bell System Companies apparently did somewhat better in the second quarter than they did in the first, since they fell only $3,000,000 short of dividends in that period, in contrast to $5,000,000 in the first quarter. American Telephone's earnings in the first half of 1931 amounted to $4.89 a share.

The weekly bank statements showed a reduction of $61,000,000 in currency in circulation. This was small, in contrast to the $270,000,000 jump in the preceding fortnight, and may have been largely due to a return of currency after the July 4 holiday, but it was at least a start in the right direction.

An increase of $12,000,000 in brokers loans was also interesting, presumably indicating some revival of speculative interest in the market. It was the first increase in this item in four weeks.

Bond Market Quiet

A firm market for public utility and railroad bonds featured a quiet and irregular list today.

The foreign government group was spotty with fairly sharp losses occurring in some of the German issues and also in Argentines. The latters' losses presumably represented profit-taking after their rise of the last fortnight.

Bonds of the communications companies were actively traded in, price movements being irregular. International Telephone and Postal Telegraph issues were mostly lower, while the Western Union 5s were a shade higher. Oil securities were in fair demand, and slight gains appeared in Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Shell Union 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s.

The public offering of $30,000,000 Consolidated Gas of New York bonds was well received by the utility group. Consolidated Gas 5½s held steadily at a fraction above yesterday's close. Pacific Gas & Electric bonds, which have been conspicuously steady and fairly active in the past week of trading, were up slightly. American Telephone bonds were steady.

Among the railroad liens, gains of fractional width were registered by Santa Fe general 4s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s, the latter moving up around a point.

Government bonds were irregular although price changes were not important, gains slightly exceeding losses.

STATE STREET INVESTMENT

State Street Investment Corporation reports for the six months to June 30, dividends and interest received totaling $177,412, expenses and taxes of $27,541 and net income of $149,871. In the corresponding period of 1931, net income was $163,145. Liquidating value of the shares on June 30 after all expenses and reserve for taxes, was $34.56, compared with $45.07 on Dec. 31, 1931. On June 30 cash and Treasury certificates totaled $3,603,716 and securities which cost $9,242,574 had a market value of $2,435,168.

NEWSPRINT IN CANADA

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—June production of newsprint in Canada totaled 161,368 tons, while shipments were 164,310 tons, says the Newsprint Service Bureau. Output in the United States last month was 85,399 tons and shipments aggregated 84,255 tons. Canadian production in the first six months of this year was 150,883 tons less than in the like period of 1931, a drop of 13 per cent; American output was 46,895 tons, or 8 per cent, under a year ago.

MOHAWK INVESTMENT CORP.

Mohawk Investment Corporation reports for the six months to June 30, total income of $59,299, expenses and taxes $9523 and net income $49,775, compared with a net income of $50,147 for the first half of 1931. Liquidating value was $21.65 a share on June 30, compared with $29.24 on Dec. 31, 1931. For the six months to June 30 net loss from the sale of securities amounted to $709,468. As of June 30, cash and Treasury certificates amounted to $773,999 and securities which cost $2,528,838 had a market value of $763,976.

GREEK GOLD NOTES EXTENDED

NEW YORK, July 15—Speyer & Co., National City Company and J. & W. Seligman & Co. confirm the statement that the $7,500,000 Greek Government 5½ per cent secured Treasury gold notes have been extended to Nov. 4, 1932, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, all holders having agreed to this extension.

COTTON MARKET IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Somewhat irregular fluctuations were followed by advances in cotton today. October sold up from 5.66 to 5.91 or about 14 points net higher, but there was a little more cotton for sale on this bulge, and the mid-afternoon market showed reactions of 6 or 7 points from the best.

GERMANY MAKES PAYMENT

NEW YORK, July 15—The German Government is making a payment of $15,000,000 today against the credit of $125,000,000 extended to the Reich in November, 1930, by an American banking syndicate. The credit was to have matured next November, but was prolonged for one year on condition that the principal amount be reduced.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 15	Last July 14
8¾	1⅝		Adams Express	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16¼	4¼	1.00	Affiliated Prod	200	6¾	6¼	6¼	
62½	32⅛	4½	Air Reduction	2100	36½	34¼	36	34⅝
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9½
3⅛	⅝		Alleghany Corp	1500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
87½	42⅛	6†	Allied Chem	7100	49¼	46¾	48¼	47
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	106½	105½	105½	
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	200	5¾	5¼	5¼	5
16½	12	2	*Amerada	700	17	16	17	16
¾	⅛		Am Beet Sugar	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	19200	35½	33½	34⅞	33½
129	96	7	Am Can pf	400	101	100¾	101	100
8¾	3½		AmCar & Fdry	400	5	4¾	5	4¾
49⅝	16¼	7	Am Car & F pf	50	20	19½	20	19¼
14	11		Am Com Alcohol	200	14	13½	14	13¼
8	1		Am Encaustic T	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9	2		Am & For Pow	2300	3¼	3	3⅛	3
32	4⅜		Am & For Pow 6	100	7	7	7	
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	400	8½	7	8½	7½
27¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8¾	8	8¼	8¼
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	400	10¾	10¼	10½	10
8½	2⅜		Am International	400	4	3½	4	3⅝
9¼	4		Am Locomotive	100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
6⅝	1¾		Am Metal	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
19½	10		Am Metal 6%	10	9	9	9	
16⅛	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	7200	5⅝	5	5¼	5¼
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	16¼	15⅜	16¼	15⅝
8½	3½		Am Radiator	1100	4	3⅞	4	4
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
18⅝	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	1400	8½	8	8¼	8⅛
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	21¼	20⅜	21¼	20⅜
81¾	50	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	400	66	63	66	63⅜
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	24100	75⅜	71⅞	74⅞	73¼
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	2100	12¾	12	12¾	12
12⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	1100	4	3⅞	4	4
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	45	44½	44½	45
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	1700	42	39	42	41
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
1⅛	⅜		Armour Ill B	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	3⅜		Armour Ill pf	400	8⅞	8	8⅜	9
3	1		Arnold Constable	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2⅝	⅝		Asso Apparel Ind	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8¼	3		Asso Dry Goods	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	7100	24⅝	22	24	22¼
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	400	40	38½	40	37½
41½	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	12½	12	12½	12
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	1100	12⅜	11¼	12½	11½
151⅜	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	15000	52½	46	51½	47½
2	⅞		Auto Sales pf	20	1	1	1	
3½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	100	2	1⅞	2	2

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	6⅜	5¾	6⅛	5¾
41½	6½		Balt & Ohio pf	200	8	7	8	7
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛
44⅜	31	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	30	30	30	
4¾	3⅜		Belding Hem	200	4	4	4	
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	100	6	6	6	6
24⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	1100	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9¼
74	21½	7	Beth Steel pf	700	23⅞	23¼	23¾	23⅜
43⅜	20⅝	2	Borden	2300	23⅜	22¾	23⅛	22⅝
12⅜	3¾		Borg Warner	700	4	4	4	4¼
11¾	3		Briggs Mfg	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50¼	10¾		Brooklyn Man T	5100	20¼	19¼	20	19
78¾	43½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	48⅝	48½	48⅞	47½
89½	49½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	55¼	54	55¼	54½
10	3	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	35	35	35	
2¾	⅝		Budd Mfg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅛
4⅝	1⅜		Butterick	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
19	7⅛	..	Byers	400	10	9⅜	10	9¾

—C—

13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	100	9	9	9	
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4100	10⅝	9¾	10½	9¾
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	21500	26½	24½	25⅜	24⅞
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	39	38	39½	36½
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5½
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	16	16	16	16⅞
78	25	..	Central RR of NJ	100	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
70⅝	41⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	61½	57⅜	61½	53¾
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	5300	12	10⅝	11⅞	00⅞
1¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	1300	½	½	½	
4⅜	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	5	4¾	5	4¼
3¼	¾		Chi Mil & StP	100	1	1	1	1⅛
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	1½	1½	1½	
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'Western	200	3½	3	3⅛	3¼
31	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	6	6	6	
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	3	3	3	3
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	600	5	4½	5	..
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	6½	6½	6½	7
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	300	1½	1½	1½	
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	400	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	6½
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	700	13	12	13	12½
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	100	⅜	⅜		
21½	11	1*	Colgate-Palm-P	300	12¼	12⅛	12¾	12¾
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	74	74	74	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
16⅝	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	2400	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	46½	46½	46½	46½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	1400	20⅛	19¼	20	19¾
7¾	4¼		Columb Pic vtc	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
11	3⅞	1.50	Comm Credit	600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	120	14	13½	14	14
26¼	12	3	Comm Cred A	200	12½	12	12	13½
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	400	13½	11	13	13
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1400	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅜
47⅛	13⅜	.30	Comwith & So	4700	2½	2	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6ps	300	35	35	35¼	34⅞
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	12400	37¾	35¾	37⅜	36⅜
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	86½	86	86	86
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	300	6	5⅝	6	5⅞
7½	4		Consol Oil	2700	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
11½	3	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	300	4	3½	3⅝	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	½	⅝	½
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	1500	21¾	20¾	21¾	21½
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	400	¾	¾	¾	
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	3100	5½	4⅞	5	4⅞
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1500	30¾	28¾	30½	29
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	210	111¼	109½	109½	
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	11½	11½	11½	12
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	20	20	20	20
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	150	17	16¾	16¾	16
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
11	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	11	10¾	11	10⅝
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	25¼	25	25¼	26
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	3½3	..	Cutler Hammer	200	4½	4½	4½	

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	2	2	2	2⅛
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	200	40	39	40	39
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7	6½	6½	6¾
28⅜	8½	..	Del Lack & W	400	11½	10½	11½	11
13¼	7		Devoe & Rey A	100	7	7	7	
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	14½	14½	14½	14¾
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	1100	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
59¾	22⅛	3	Du Pont de Num	15400	26½	24½	25½	25¼
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	91	91	91	

—E—

87⅜	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	4100	39	37	38⅜	37¼
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
4	⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	1½	1½	1½	
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2300	3½	3¼	3½	3½
64	11¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14½	14½	14½	13½
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	12⅞	12½	12½	12
107¼	98	7	Endicott John pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	
61⅜	21	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	25½	25½	25½	21
10	2	..	Erie RR	1100	3½	3½	3½	3
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	4	4	4	
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	3	2¾	3	2¼
10¾	3		Fed Water Serv	200	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
27¾	6	1.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	9	9	9	9
15⅞	10¼	1	Firestone T &R	100	11	11	11	11
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	40¾	39½	40¾	39⅝
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
1½	¼	..	Fisk R lpf cv	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12	3		Foster-Wheeler	300	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5¾
5⅜	1		Fox Film A	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	900	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½

—G—

35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	300	8	7½	8	7½
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	11300	10½	9¾	10	9⅞
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10⅜
40½	19⅜	3*	Gen Foods	1500	22	20¾	22	22
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas& E A	1400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	300	3	3	3	3½
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	40	5½	5¼	5¼	
40	7½	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	5¼
37	28	3*	Gen Mills	300	31	31	31	30¾
88	76½	6	Gen Mils pf		76	76	76	
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	9600	9	8¾	9	8½
87½	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
14	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	300	1½	1½	1½	
5	1		Gen Pub Service	300	3¼	2¾	3¼	
28⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	900	8¾	7⅞	8¾	
14⅜	1¾		Gen Refractories	100	3	3	3	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4900	15⅝	14⅝	15½	15
68½	43	5	Gillette S R pf	400	54	53½	54	53½
54	35	7	Gliddden ppf	10	39	39	39	
6¾	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	1100	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1400	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	11
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	400	8½	8	8½	8⅛
61	19¾	7	Goodyear Ipf	100	22	22	22	22
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1400	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	400	25	25	25	24¾
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	600	16⅛	16	16	16½
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1900	8¾	7¾	8⅛	8
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	1900	7	6⅜	7	6½
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝

—H—

2¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	7⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	200	10	10	10	
79	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	40	37	37	37	
10⅜	3		Hollander	600	3	3	3	3¼
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	700	123½	123¼	133½	121
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	5200	13½	12	13½	11½
5½	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	2700	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	5½	5½	5½	
38⅜	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	100	13	13	13½
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	3500	⅝	5½	6⅜	5½
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

—I—

18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	3300	7¼	6¼	6⅞	6¾
36	15½	4	Ill Central Lt	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	19
39½	14	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1400	20½	19	20½	20¾
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
8	3⅜	.50†	Insuranshare Del	700	3½	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	1	.28	Insuranshare Md	500	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
117	52½	6†	Int Business M	4400	61¾	58⅝	61½	60
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	2800	13	12¼	13	12
11⅞	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	100	3	3	3	3½
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	5100	5¼	5	5¼	5
11	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3	3	3	2½
3	½	..	Int Rys Cen Am	150	1½	1	1½	
23½	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	30	32½	32½	32½	
12¼	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	9200	5½	4⅝	5½	5½

—J—

25½	10	..	Johns Manville	3400	13	12¼	12½	12⅜

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 15	Last July 14
64	30	4	Jones & Laughlin pf	80	37½	33½	33½	33¼

—K—

13½	2¼	..	Kan C & South	100	4½	4½	4½	..
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann R St	400	3⅝	3	3⅛	..
9¼	4⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	4⅞	4½	4⅞	5
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	2100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅝	2⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
13	4⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	2200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¼
18	6⅜	1	Kresge	1800	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
110	88	7	Kresge pf	20	99	95	95	
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	900	13⅝	12	13⅛	12⅛

—L—

8½	3⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	800	8½	8½	8½	
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	8⅝	6⅜	8½	6
46⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	34⅜	33⅛	34	33⅛
21	14	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	800	15	15	15	15
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
34	13¼	4†	Loew's Inc	2400	16½	16	16	16
39⅜	16½	3†	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	19½	19⅛	19½	19¼
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	500	13	12⅛	12	13
33⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	300	13	11½	12	12
1⅜	⅞	..	Louisiana Oil R	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..

—M—

16½	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	1400	16½	15⅝	16½	15⅝
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2100	34⅝	33½	34⅜	34
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	600	13½	13	13½	13
60⅛	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	800	22¼	21	22	21⅝
3⅜	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20¾	4	..	Man Elv ig	2900	7¾	6¾	7½	6¾
7	3½	..	Man Shirt	100	4¼	4¼	4½	
21½	6½	.80	Marine Mid	600	7⅞	6¾	7½	7⅛
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	100	3	3	3	
20⅛	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	11½	11⅛	11½	11
20	9½	1.80	May Dept Stores	900	11⅞	10⅝	11	
6½	3¾		Mid-Cont Pet	600	5	4¾	5	4⅝
23½	11	2	Min Honeywell	100	12	12	12	
11	5	..	Min Moline pf	100	10	10	10	
3¼	⅞	..	Min SP & SSM	300	2	2	2	1⅝

LIVESTOCK AT CHICAGO SELLS OFF

Fat Cattle Advance Later Lost—Hogs and Lambs Down Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—The fat cattle market at Chicago advanced sharply early in the week but lost part of the advance later, although still closing unevenly higher than a week ago. However, hog and lamb prices showed a big decline.

Increased receipts and the fact that high temperatures depressed meat market put a damper on the livestock markets after they had been showing sensational advances for several consecutive weeks, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Choice fed steers and yearlings gained 25-50 cents and other grades still showed about 25 cents advance, compared with the close of last week. Yearling heifers lost about half of their early 50 cents advance, while butchers stock also showed a net gain of about 25 cents.

Bull prices were raised 10-15 cents, and vealers wound up 50 cents below a week earlier. Stockers and feeders ruled strong to 25 cents higher. A top of $9.75 was paid for 1357 pounds bullocks, the highest price since January. The best steers of more weight and also the best long yearlings made $9.60, bulk of the choice grade offerings going at $9-$9.40.

Strictly grain-fed steers sold mainly from $8.50 upward, warmed up and grassy kinds going largely at $5-$7.50. Yearling heifers reached $8.50 at the high time and weighty kosher heifers sold up to $8.

Most grassy butcher heifers sold at $4 to $5.50 and cows $3 to $4, grain feds occasionally up to $6. Most weighty sausage bulls brought $3.25 to $3.40. Desirable handy-weight vealers sold at $5.50 to $6.50. Most replacement steers brought $4.25 to $5.50, choice yearlings to $6.

Hog prices lost mostly 25 cents, packing sows 25 to 35 cents, closing 35 to 50 cents under the high time of the week. The late top was $5.10 compared with $5.55 earlier. Late bulk of 180 to 240-pound averages sold at $4.95 to $5.10; 250 to 300 pounds, $4.75 to $4.95; 320 to 370 pounds, $4.50 to $4.75; 140 to 170 pounds, $4.65 to $5; pigs, $4.25 to $4.60; packing sows, $3.50 to 4; smooth lightweights, $4.15 to $4.40.

Fat lambs and yearlings broke fully $1, sharply increased receipts, hot weather and narrow shipping demand being bearish factors. At the close, good to choice native ewe and wether lambs averaging around 60 to 75 pounds sold at $5.50 to $6, few $6.25 to $6.50. Choice 80 to 86-pound range lambs sold at $6 to packers. Native bucks went at $4.50 to $5; throwouts, $3.50, few $4; choice 80-pound yearling wethers, $4.75; fat ewes, $1.50 to $2.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ..	2%	2%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	2½%	2½%	3%
Com. paper	2¼@2½	2¼@2½	3
Bar silver	27c	26⅝c	28⅛c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1½	1½	1¼@1⅝
4 to 6 months.	1½	1½	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1	@	⅛
60 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1	@	⅛
90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1	@	⅛
4 months	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1⅛@1		
5 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅜@1⅜		
6 months	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	1⅜@1⅜		

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	1½@2%
Short bills	1 @1-16	1 @1-16	1¼@2
3 mos bills	1 @1-16	1 @1-16	2 @2-16
Bar gold	116s 3d	116s 2d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	17¼d	17d	13¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3½
Collat loans	5	5	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Buchgrest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	8½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	6	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.54¼	$3.54½	$4.8665
Cables	3.54⅝	3.54⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0511½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2373½	.2373	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1925	.1925	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0160	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4029	.4029	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1765	.1762	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0802	.0802	.193
Sweden—krona	.1833	.1825	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1948	.1948	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2325	*
Shanghai—tael	.2975	.2987½	*
India—rupee	.3675	.3675	.3650
Japan—yen	.2787½	.2812½	.4984
Java—florin	.4012	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4137½	.4137½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3581	.3581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0765	.0760	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4785	.4785	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8675	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanhai.

BELLOWS FALLS CREAMERY

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 15—Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery, Inc., here, supplying milk to First National Stores, has placed in operation an addition which increases capacity 50 per cent, from 30,000 pounds of milk an hour to 45,000 pounds.

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—White Rock Mineral Springs Company had a net profit of $422,133 in the first half of this year, compared with $580,837 in the like period of 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	70	70
Adams Express 4s '48	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	7	6
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	6	5½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	25½	25
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67⅛	67⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80	80
Amer T&T 4½s '29 sv	99	99
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅝	100¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94	93¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	94¼	93⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅝	100⅝
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	53	53
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '79	57	57
Amer Writing Paper 5s '47	23	22
Armour & Co 5½s '39	68⅝	67
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61½	60½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	75⅝	75⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83⅛	83⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	79⅝	79⅛
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s	64½	64½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	69	68⅛
Atl Coast L Ref con 4s '52	33⅛	33
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	85⅝	85⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	91	91
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72½	71⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	36¾	34⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	19¼	18¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	28½	28
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	61	61
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ot '38	79	79
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅜	101⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101⅝	101
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	66	65
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	81	79½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	101¼	101
Bklyn Ed gan 5s A '49	103	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	79¼	78⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93⅝	93⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	29½	29⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	27	27
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	49¼	49⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80⅛	80⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	79¼	79⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85	84⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85½	85⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85	85
Can North 4½s '35	94⅜	94⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	97	96⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	97¼	96⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	62⅜	62⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	68	68
Can Pacific 5s '54	72	72
Can South 5s A '62	72	72
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	64	64
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	70	69½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	41⅝	41⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47	37⅞	37
Ches & O 4½s B	72	71⅝
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40½	40⅛
Chicago B & Q3½s Ill div '49	78½	78⅛
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	89¼	89¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	82
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	7	7
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101¼	101
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35⅝	35
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct.	60	59½
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s '89	59½	59½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3⅞	3⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac 5 s'75	19½	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	18	17½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	9¾	9½
Chicago & NW 5s '36	50½	50½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	60	59
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	30	28½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	28⅞	28¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11½	11
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	86½	86½
Childs Co 5s '43	15	14
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90⅝	90
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	36	35½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60½	60½
Clev Un Term 4½s '72	60½	60½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	61½	61½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	76	76
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	69⅝	69½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101½	101
Consum Pow unl 5s '53	100½	100½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	8½	8½
Container Corp 6s '46	23	22
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	65½	65½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	48	48
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18⅞	18⅞
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	28	27
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	73⅜	73⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	75	75
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	89	89
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	37	36⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	38	38
Den & Rio G n rfg 5s '78	9¾	9¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91⅝	91⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100⅛	100⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	69½	69
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	6	6
Erie RR raf 5s '67	16¼	16
Erie RR gen 5s '75	16¼	15½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	64	64
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	5½	5½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	38	38
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1⅜	1⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	36	35½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	65	64¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	77	77
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	59	59
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96¾	96¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40	39⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	45	45
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	47½	46⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	58	57¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	44	44
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100½	100½
Hudson & Man adj 1n 5s '57	38¾	38
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71¼	71¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101½
Ill Bell Tel 5½s B '56	101½	101¼
Ill Central 4s '53	28	28
Ill Central 4¾s '66	21¾	21
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	24	24
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	24¾	24¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	66	66
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	23	23
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	3⅜	3¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	4	3⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	41½	41
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	41⅝	41½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66	66
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	20	20
Inter Mer Mar col 6s '41	30¾	30½
In Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	20½	20½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34	33
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '49	25⅝	25
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	26	25
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	67	67
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93½	93¾
Kan City P & L 5s B '52	94	94
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	54	54
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81⅞	81⅞
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	50	49¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	77¼	77¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	46½	46½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	35⅝	35⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	50	50
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	18	18
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70½	70½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	74½	74½
Long Island deb 5s '37	73	73
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	25½	25
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	97½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	33	33
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	67	67
Metro Edison 4½s '88	74½	74½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	84¾	80
Metro Water 5½s '50	61	59
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	78
Mil El Ry &Lt 5s '71	78½	78
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	70	70
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	37	36½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	36	36
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	10¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24½	24
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	24½	24
Mo Pac Pow 5½s '58	24½	24
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	24½	24½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	24½	24
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8¼	8¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	1½	1½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	43	43
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79	78½
Newberry 5½s	60	60
New England T&T 5s '52	102⅞	102¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80	80	79¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60	60
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	60¼	60¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	62	62
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	35½	35⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	49¾	49
NYC L 5L con 3½s '98	64	64
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16⅝	16⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41¾	38
NY Edison 5s "C" '51	101¼	101
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103¼	102¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104½	104⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46¼	46
NY Railway Inc 6s '65	1¼	1¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	90¾	90½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100⅝
Norf & W gen 6s '96	86¼	85¾
North Am Co 5s '61	66	65¾
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	80	80
Nor Pacific 4½s A '2047	50	50
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	60	59
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96	96
North Calif RR 5s	93½	93½
Ohio Dub Ser 7s B '47	87½	87
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72	71½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	17	17
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13	13
Paramount Pas Las 6s '47	15¾	15¾
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83	83¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	48¾	48⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	68½	68⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	68½	68½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	64	63½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	74⅛	74⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	36½	36½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89¼	88⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	77	76
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90½	90⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	34	34
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	44¾	44
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	19½	19
Pub Svc E&G 4s	90	90
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80½	80½
Purity Baking 5s '48	84	83
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40½	40⅛
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	48¾	48⅜
St Joseph & Gd 4s '47	72	72
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	80	80
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11¾	11¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10	9½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	56	56
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	49½	49⅛
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	33	33
Shell Pipe 5s '52	69¼	68
Shell Union 5s '47	67	66
Shell Unifin 5s ct ww '40	68¼	68⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80¼	80⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	85	83⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅝	100⅜
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	37	36¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	43½	43¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	33½	33¼
Southern Pacific RP Trr 4s '50	73	72
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	50	50
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	16⅛	13⅝
Southern Ry con 5s '94	66	66
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	21	21
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	21¾	21¼
Southern Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅝	100⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	49¾	48⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	13½	13⅛
Syracuse Ld 1st 5s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93¼	93⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	71	71
Texas Corp 5s '44	80½	78⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46¾	46
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23¾	23½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	42	41
Ulster El L & P rfg 5s '53	101⅜	101⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91½	91⅛
Union Pacific 5s '46	73	72¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77¼	77⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	76½	76½
United Buscuit 6s '42	88	87½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	32	32
Utah tL & Trac 5s '44	56½	56⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	86¼	86⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	18¼	18
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20½	20
Vandalum 5s '41	37¼	37⅛
Virginia Ry 5s '62	96⅛	96⅛
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	96½	96½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	5½	5
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	27½	27⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	103
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	100¾	100⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	49¾	94
Western Maryland 4s '52	46¾	46½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44¼	44
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	90½	90½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	5	5
Western Union 5s '51	41	41
Western Union col 5s '38	57½	57½
Western Unnon 6½s '36	60	60
Western Union 5s '60	47	47
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	37¼	37¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	45¼	45¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	71½	71¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	32½	32½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55	54⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	54	54⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul19	Last Jul14
3½s '47	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7
1st conv 4½s '47	102.21	101.23	102.21	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.23	102.20	102.22	102.22
US 3s '55	94.3	93.28	94.3	93.30
US 3½s '49	95.7	95.5	95.7	95.8
US 3½s '43 March	99.7	99.4	99.4	99.5
US 3½s '43 June	99.13	99.8	99.8	99.9
US 3½s '47	98.30	98.26	98.26	98.29
US 3¼s '46	100.29	100.24	100.24	100.27
US 4s '44	102.31	102.23	102.31	102.31
US 4¼s '52	105.31	105.24	105.24	105.29

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi PP 5s '53	19½	18
Antioquia 1s A '45	9	9
Antioquia 7s B '45	9¼	8¾
Antwerp 5s '58	75	75
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39	38½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43½	41¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	41½	41½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	41⅞	41¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	41⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	41¾	41¼
Australia 4½s '56	66⅜	63½
Australia 5s '55	73⅜	71¾
Australia 5s '57	72	71
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38	38
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89	88¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	83½	83¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	36	34⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93½	93⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	97	96¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101¾	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101⅝	101½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35	35
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41½	41¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	30¾	30⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	34⅞	34½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brasil (Cen Ry) 7s '53	15½	15½
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	21	19½
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	20	20
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 wy	44½	44¼
Brisbane 6s '50	65⅝	65⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	56¾	56¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26½	25¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	20½	20
Bulgaria 7½s '68	28¼	27⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	126	124
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95½	94⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	90¼	90
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94¼	93⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9½	9½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	7½	6
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7	7
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8	7¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7½	7½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	30	30
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	31½	31
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31	30½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	60½	58½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	65¼	63½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19½	19½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	31½	31
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37⅝	37½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9	8⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	65½	65
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	74¼	74¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80¼	79
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80¼	79½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	38	37
Dresden 7s '45	44	43
Duke Price Power 6s '66	45	45
Dutch El 6s '47	96	96
Dutch East Ind 6s '62	93¼	93¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	49½	49⅞
Frankfort 6½s '53	25½	25
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118¼	181¼
German 7s '49	68½	67⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	43	42½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	40½	40½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	39½	38
Germ Con Agr ½66s '58 rcts	25	25
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	37¼	36¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	33	32⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	35½	35½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	44¼	43½
Hamburg 6s '46	34	33
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42	42
Hungary Ld Mag 7½s B '61	27	27
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	25	24
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	80¼	80¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	90	90
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	67	67
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53	53
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66½	66¼
Kadstadt 6s '43	19	19
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11	10¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	65	65
May 4s '10 small A	2⅛	1⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	70½	70
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10⅝	10½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	83	83
New South Wales 5s '58	70	69½
New South Wales 5s '58	69⅝	67½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70	70	70
Norway (King) 6s '43	78¼	76¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	77⅞	77⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	75	75
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	49¼	49
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	41	40⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4¼	4¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	54½	54
Prussia 6½s '51	32	30½
Prussia 6s '52	32	30
Queensland (State) 6s '47	78¾	77
Queensland (State) 7s '41	88	88
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	39	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	39½	39¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	39¼	39
Rhinelbe 7s '46	33½	32½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	7	6⅝
Roma (City) 6½s '52	74½	74
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	79⅝	79⅝
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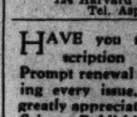

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Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
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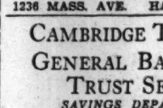

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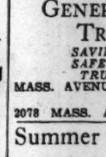

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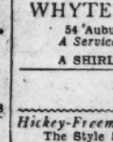

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Rime-O-Grams No. 3
Historic Places

(Published June 17, 1932)

ANSWERS

1.
With a torch in her hand
She looks o'er the sea;
We are proud of this gift
To the land of the free.
(Statue of Liberty)

2.
A stately white mansion
Stands on a green knoll;
As vessels sail by
Their bells sweetly toll.
(Mount Vernon)

3.
Here's the place where they signed
The bold declaration,
Which announced to the King
The birth of a nation.
(Independence Hall, Phila.)

4.
Designed in the "eighties,"
A thousand feet high;
When visiting Paris
Please don't pass it by.
(Eiffel Tower, Paris)

5.
To honor Athena
This temple was built;
Its pillars are falling,
In patches its gilt.
(Parthenon, Athens)

WINNERS

John S. Rockwood, Vancouver, Wash.
Miss Clarissa Barker, Somerville, Mass.
Miss Betty Crosier, Sewaren, N. J.
Miss Dorothy A. Dresser, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Mrs. Mary G. Irving, New York.
Norman Walter, Owens, W. Va.
Mrs. E. A. Whitney, Washington.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York.
Miss Frances H. Pfeiffer, Los Angeles.
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Miss Agnes B. Chamberlin, Cody, Wyo.
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R. E. Richardson, Northwood Center, N. H.
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Miss Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Mary L. Sperry, Springfield, O.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Gottlieb Daimler
(1834—1900)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Württemberg, Germany. An outline of the history of the motorcar carries us back to 1770 when Cugnot, a Frenchman, constructed a three-wheeled contrivance powered by a steam engine. Cugnot is generally recognized as the first to put on the road a self-propelled vehicle.

Throughout the next century England, France, Germany and the United States all contributed their improved types of machine.

In 1885-86, Daimler received a patent for a high-speed internal combustion engine that revolutionized transportation by motor.

Authorities differ. Some insist that Krebs preceded Daimler in perfecting this type of engine. It is one of those controversies that will probably remain unsettled. Both were working on the same problem at the same time.

Even with the honors divided, Daimler remains as one of the first to make possible our modern automobile.

Rime-O-Grams
No. 15

Natural Wonders

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
They once were as frail
As a delicate flower;
They now are a wall
That resists the sea's power.

2.
Let's go for a sail
On these crystalline waters,
Where bathe a cool thousand
Of Mother Earth's daughters.

3.
A Sierra valley,
First V-shaped, then U,
As El Capitan
Comes grandly to view.

4.
The home of a lake
Six thousand feet high,
Was once liquid fire—
Its name tells you why.

5.
Where a river for ages
Has worn rock asunder,
We follow for miles
The world's greatest wonder.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grames No. 15."

A Word a Day
Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Transitional (F. R.) — Just as "transition" rimes with "decision," so the *zish* sound is preferred in this word, *tran-zish'-un-al* (first *a* as in hat, *i* as in sit, *u* as in circus, *a* as in account).

La Guardia (Miss E. A.) — The name of the New York Senator is sounded *Lah* (*a* as in arm) *Gwahr'-dih-a* (first *a* as in arm, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in sofa).

Herriot (Miss E. A.)—The French statesman's name is pronounced *Ehr-ih-o'* (*e* as in get, *i* as in *it*, *o* as in old; secondary stress on first syllable).

Sao Paulo (M. T. N.)—The name of the Brazilian state and city is sounded *SouN* (*ou* as in house, but nasalized—indicated by *N*, which is not sounded) *Pou'-loo* (*ou* as in house, *oo* as in foot). Not *Say'-o Pau'-lo*.

Letters as words (Mrs. E. M., who inquires if the letters of the English language may be considered words. "For instance," she asks, "in a contest making the most words from a given word, are *e, a, w, r, l* words?") —This matter was referred to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, and their reply follows:

> In regard to the letters of the alphabet, we regard these as words in certain uses. Thus, A, in the sense of "the letter A or its sound," is a noun and has a plural.
>
> In the case of word contests, however, it must be borne in mind that the rules and the interpretation of them which are to be followed are those adopted by the sponsors of the word contest, and these should be carefully observed.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

The Compliment

"You remember Agnes Czilch at college, don't you?"

"Why, no; I don't recall such a person."

"Well, she was the plainest girl in our class—but, I forgot—that was after you left."—*Pathfinder.*

Poor Timing

"Has that mule ever kicked you?"

"No, sah, he ain't yet. But he frequently has kicked where Ah recently was."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

ERRORS, like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
—DRYDEN

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Self-Sacrifice Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boylston, Mass.

THE self-sacrifice of Miss Mary Stewart, art student, of Boylston, Mass., who was willing to sacrifice a scholarship she had won, providing eight months' study in Paris, so that the education of her younger sisters would not be jeopardized, has brought its reward.

The girl, who is a senior at the Massachusetts School of Art, is to make the trip and complete her study abroad through the gift of an early graduate of the school, now a wealthy patron of art in Boston.

The name of the donor is to remain unknown. He offered no stated sum to the girl student—only a sum necessary to complete the trip, meet all expenses and land back in New York eight months hence with $25.

The scholarship, which Miss Stewart first forfeited because of the future education of her sisters, does not provide for board and materials while the recipient is studying. Then, too, she was barred from earning money in France by laws that refuse foreign students the right to accept employment that might be given to natives.

The donor of the necessary funds for the trip is well-known to Boston philanthropies, and his gift will complete a lifelong ambition of Miss Stewart. She wishes to teach costume illustrating and designing in this country after completing the graduate course among the world's leading fashion artists.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Visitors to the Olympic Games will be able to view a night football game between graduates of Stanford, U. S. C. and California on one side, and Harvard, Princeton and Yale graduates on the other?

The telephone men installing the latest type of telephone facilities in the Rockefeller home in Florida were each rewarded with shiny new dimes?

The new tax on electric current is equal to about 3 per cent of your monthly bill?

It is against the law to buy a swan in England?

Striped shirts wear out much quicker than those with solid colors?

The Children's Corner

Jack Beanstalk Makes a New Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU had been walking along the streets of a certain big city one hot afternoon in July, you might have seen three boys pulling a little express wagon that looked like a flower garden. It was full of pansy plants in velvet dresses—purple and yellow, blue and white and red—every one with a golden heart. They smiled and nodded as the cart bumped along, and the three boys were smiling, too. They were Jack Beanstalk, Johnny-jump-up, and little Sweet William. They were taking their flowers to the big railway station near at hand, where some kind ladies would gather them up with others that other people brought, and distribute them among the "city flowerless."

The boys had dug up the pansy plants by the roots and planted them again in a shallow wooden box, and you can't imagine what a lovely garden it made. They were following the example of the seven little girls of the Garden of Girls Club, and giving away all the flowers they had, and they were so happy about it.

Just as they were going into the station there came out a young girl pushing a go-cart, in which sat a little boy about as old as Jack, but so white and thin and sad-looking! All at once he caught sight of the flower cart, and his face lighted up with a smile, his eyes danced, and he clapped his clapped his hands for joy. "Are they mine!" he asked eagerly.

"For shame, Joe!" said his sister, "you mustn't ask for them. You see," she went on, "we came here thinking the ladies that give out the flowers might give us some, but they're all gone—ladies and flowers and all. We were too late and Joe is so disappointed.

"You can have these," said Jack and Johnny and William all together. "That's what we brought them for, and we'll take them home for you." So they did, not very far away, into a small tenement in a dark, crowded little street. Jack helped with the go-cart, and then they lifted out the pansy garden and put it onto the window-sill in the kitchen. It made the little room look very cheerful.

"You must water them every day, Joe," said Johnny.

"And pick them every day, too," said little Sweet William, "so more flowers will come."

Then they all said good-by and went out with the empty cart, but they talked about Joe and his big sister all the way home, and they wished he could come to their garden and see the fine tomato plants and the tall bean vines that were just coming into blossom. Perhaps he will some day, who knows!

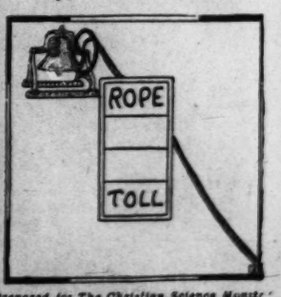
Purple-hued pansy, dressed like a king,
What royal gift have I to bring?
Though not in purple robes you are clad,
There's a heart of gold in each little lad.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Whew! My first day in camp certainly was a busy one—
I galloped around and met all the boys—
And about half of them wanted to have a frolic with me, so it took quite a while—
And then there were no end of things and places to sniff and investigate—
So that when bedtime came I was just about all tuckered out—But the Boss let me sleep at the foot of his cot and oh, Boy! what a grand snooze I did have!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Rope to Toll Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

By changing only one letter at a time, and making proper words each time, change the word ROPE to TOLL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

"Candor" and "Coöperation"

THE full meaning of the new Anglo-French entente will have to be read in events of the next few months. Its face value is almost nil. It is no more than a promise of the two nations to give each other that candor and coöperation in meeting present economic and political trials which it seems civilized nations would normally and naturally accord their neighbors. If other nations adhere to the declaration, as they are invited to do, it will even then represent—on its face—merely another pledge to fulfill the obligations of "the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

But as an assurance that Great Britain and France are determined to carry on into the Disarmament Conference and the world economic conference which is to meet in the fall the same high resolve to obtain mutual concessions and coöperation which made success possible at Lausanne, this declaration may have untold value. It may go far to awaken that confidence for lack of which the world is today bogged down.

Whether that is in fact the result will depend on what substance London and Paris breathe into this form of words which in itself is virtually meaningless. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, emphasizes the disarmament reference in the statement. M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, puts stress on the war debts angle. He declares that Britain cannot make a new settlement of its debt to the United States without consulting France.

Indeed, there are some observers who believe that, in return for French promises to lighten trade restrictions and to make some advance toward the British and American position on disarmament, Britain has promised to make a "united front" with France and other European countries in representations to Washington for a new deal on debts. This conclusion is based on the belief that there must be some actual understanding between the parties in this apparently empty entente.

There have been fears in France that Britain, because she is today paying a far higher rate of interest than the other debtors of the United States, might obtain particularly favorable treatment from Washington should a new settlement be made. It has been thought that this might work to the relative disadvantage of France. And there has been some apprehension also lest London, as in the first debt settlement, should agree more quickly and generously with American demands than Paris considered necessary.

But certainly there is nothing in the published version of this new entente to keep either Britain or France from making a separate settlement. Indeed, in view of American insistence—made official and emphatic in a note from Secretary Stimson to the French Government only a few months ago—upon separate settlements, there is no reason to suppose that the debtors will present a "united front" beyond the fact of keeping each other advised as to what settlements are contemplated.

Such consultation, of course, may be all that Paris desires. And perhaps Britain's chief desire at the moment is for genuine progress with disarmament and economic rehabilitation. At the same time such progress would do as much as anything to cause Americans to look with kindlier eyes upon a readjustment of the debts. Altogether this new entente can be made to mean a great deal.

The Uprising in Sao Paulo

BRAZIL is comparable to a lop-sided trimotor plane. The three motors are the states of São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro. Her northern and northwestern states, with their sparse population, their deserts, jungles and great rivers, represent a large but almost useless wing. A more serviceable wing is that formed by the southern states, led by Rio Grande do Sul.

Asymmetrical as is this ship in appearance, each part performs an indispensable function. Of the three motors, the central one—politically and economically speaking—performed, until 1930, the most work. São Paulo State was not only the most powerful motor, but usually the provider of the pilot for the whole ship as well. Paulista coffee furnished the money power to finance the ship's flights. In the course of time the central motor came to believe that it was the whole machine, and when it did, one of the wings—Rio Grande do Sul—collapsed in a revolt which brought the present Government into power.

If the interdependence of the many parts of Brazil be conceived of in this fashion, it is evident that a secessionist movement on the part of São Paulo is almost unthinkable. Though Paulistas may be motivated primarily by economic factors and motives in the present revolt—a Provisional President from the south, as is Dr. Vargas, can hardly have the same interest in coffee prices and trade as a Paulista—there are many other circumstances that give substance to the assertion of the Paulistas that their supreme desire is for the return of constitutional government.

The State of São Paulo has been the mother of statesmen, parliamentary institutions and democratic ideals. The state itself has been governed by many distinguished citizens who have later been promoted to the chief magistracy of Brazil, and its citizens are accustomed to democratic practices, being among the most enlightened in the whole nation.

Their attitude is more that of an industrial people than is that of most other Latin-Americans. The city of São Paulo is an alert, busy industrial center where speed and efficiency are prerequisites in the struggle for survival. The coffee farms are models of mechanical efficiency, and some of the state's railroads are among the best in the world. Little of the leisurely manners and gait of the tropical southerner and of the haphazard informality of southern nations is found in it. São Paulo is orderly and the Paulistas disciplined—probably they are the only Latin-Americans who almost instinctively line up in queues like North Americans and Europeans to wait for service at box offices and ticket windows.

The Força Publica of São Paulo, which has served as the nucleus for the revolutionary forces, is a large, well-trained body of troops. Many of its officers are distinguished citizens and leaders, and it can be fairly assumed that their cause is impersonal. In view of this fact, and of the previous rôle of São Paulo in Brazilian life, the assertion that "the state has no ambitions except legality and order, peace and work," can be accepted at its face value.

The present uprising recalls that of the gauchos some time ago. Then the Government promised to hold elections early in 1933. It is to be hoped that Brazil will soon have all her motors running in harmony again and will return to normal constitutional life as have the other nations of Latin America which revolted in 1930.

Pictures to Lend

AN ART movement which is not in the least arty is described from Manchester, Eng. The idea, of course, is not new. Similar movements have been successfully launched both in America and Britain. But it is so sensible and practical that one would wish to see it greatly extended. Briefly, it is the public lending library system adapted to paintings by contemporary artists. For the modest subscription of one guinea a year the picture borrower in Manchester may take home the picture of his choice, exchanging it for others in the same class at stated intervals.

The "library" at the disposal of the subscriber entitles him to the work of artists upon which a price of five guineas has been placed. Larger subscriptions afford him the opportunity of borrowing pictures by painters whose work has won wider recognition.

The objective of the Manchester Salon Club's circulating "library" is "to promote a new cult of art appreciation and collection." Note the last word. Books return to libraries—or should do so. But it is not easy to imagine the giving up of a picture whose beauty or appeal has made of it a rare friend far too dear lightly to let go. The circulating plan thus serves, and in unobtrusive fashion, a twofold purpose. The borrower becomes art "collector" and the painter sells his pictures—which is one reason why they were painted.

It is hard to find one thing to criticize in this movement. It develops the discriminating quality in the borrower and eventual possessor. Not the least important thing is the opportunity it gives to "live" with a work of art before taking the final financial plunge. Paintings need other frames besides those which surround the canvas. The setting of one home may suit admirably a seascape which would jar in other surroundings and a "study" much admired in a gallery may seem quite out of place in the admirer's home.

Lastly, and by no means least, it is pleasant to remember that love of nature has come to many through making friends with art.

> If simple Nature trained by careful Art,
> Through it have won a passage to thy heart

says Wordsworth, and, in equally tender and more enthusiastic phrase, Goldsmith wrote, "The canvas glow'd beyond ev'n nature warm."

The Ottoman Debt Dilemma

IN TURKEY'S struggle to keep head above water, the Government of President Kemal has found the Ottoman public debt, inherited from the Sultans, a financial millstone, the burden of which it has tried to lighten by a temporary reduction in the amount of annuity payments.

There is no question of repudiation. That was disavowed by Premier Ismet Pasha at the Lausanne Conference of 1923, where he secured abolition of some parts of the European financial, economic and political control of Turkey. In 1881 the Ottoman Government, having defaulted on an accumulated foreign debt of $1,000,000,000, yielded to a control of certain expenditures and revenues, and even some governmental functions, by an organization representing its creditors, called the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt.

The foundation of these consolidated debts lay in Russian war expenditures, with an imperial trim of luxury and extravagance. For decades Europe literally stuffed Turkey with money. Much of the present-day indebtedness represents not only compound interest, but compounded capital, for rarely did Turkey receive more than 50 or 60 per cent of the nominal value of its loans.

Toward the end of 1858 Turkey's floating debt had grown to $20,000,000, with interest at 12 per cent compounded annually. Loan followed upon loan, and each time Turkey gave up more and more of its own control. After the World War, Turkey was faced with the Treaty of Sèvres, which not only perpetuated this outside control of its affairs, but placed Turkey under a tripartite mandate with Great Britain, Italy and France as guardians. This proposal was shattered by President Kemal's Declaration of Independence and refusal to accept the Pact of Sèvres.

Ismet Pasha later obtained recognition, among other things, of Turkey's right to adjust debt payments directly with the holders of Turkish bonds, but the Lausanne settlement did stipulate the amount of the Ottoman debt as 129,384,910 of Turkish gold pounds, equivalent to $569,293,604. Turkey agreed to make payments beginning in June, 1929, of 2,000,000 Turkish gold pounds annually until 1935, with increasing payments thereafter until the debt was fully paid.

The first payment, amounting to $8,800,000, was promptly made, but in 1930 the Government announced its inability to pay the full annuity. Ismet Pasha explained that owing to exceptional conditions Turkey wished to reduce the annuities to one-third until 1935. This meant practically an extension of the period of these payments to fifteen years. The bondholders refused to grant any delay. The Turkish Government deposited a one-third payment in a special fund to be held for the holders of the debts, but the bondholders' delegates refused to accept the payment. The next year this was repeated.

Recognizing the futility of again offering the one-third payment, the Grand Assembly has not included in the budget of this year any sum for annuities, but has explained its intention to resume such payments whenever the holders of the bonds agree to accept Turkey's offer.

Wet, but Not With Glue

"POLITICS is thicker than beer," comments the irrepressible Will Rogers in connection with the schism that has taken place in the membership of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform over the indorsement of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee for President. And to others the incident is one of several indicating that prohibition will not be the only issue in the elections this year, nor will wet organizations or the Democratic Party be able to maintain an undivided following on the repeal front.

More than sixty women, mostly Republicans, have dissociated themselves from the position taken by the executive committee of the women's antiprohibition group headed by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, and some have resigned from the organization. They urge that "each individual should vote for the man who, in his or her judgment, is best qualified to lead the nation"—some other items such as economic stability and recovery evidently entering into that appraisal of leadership. It is safe to say, moreover, that this is only a fraction of the shrinkage that will take place between the 1,000,000 membership claimed by Mrs. Sabin's organization and the number of votes delivered at the polls.

This is recognized by that astute political observer, Mr. Frank R. Kent, who is no prohibitionist, and who incidentally gives an interesting view of the significance of Mrs. Sabin's activity in organizing women against the Eighteenth Amendment:

> For one thing, she made it fashionable. The enlistment of the socially prominent was what got so many not socially prominent, but who would like to be, into peddling buttons, gathering signatures and holding meetings.

But when some of the socially prominent draw away, as many of them are sure to do when a breach of their long-time Republican allegiance is proposed after the Republican prohibition plank has been widened for their benefit, then the followers divide too.

At the same time the women wets are encountering setbacks in making their members all Democrats, the Democrats must be entertaining some uncertainty about the feasibility of making their party members all wets. Or at least of making them all flat repealists in keeping with the Chicago platform. For Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who called the convention statement a "barroom plank," has introduced in Congress a resolution proposing resubmission in—as near as anyone can tell—the terms proposed by the Republican platform.

He has introduced it more as a means of taunting the Republicans than in expectation of its passage, but does it mean that this dry Democratic Senator prefers the Republican form of guarded resubmission to his own party's commitment for "naked repeal"?

Sentiment against prohibition may appear quite unified at first, but many lines of cleavage show up when the question arises of what shall be offered in its place. This is what is involved in the Glass resolution, for while displacing the Eighteenth Amendment it would preserve a ban against the saloon and a semblance of protection to dry states.

Along this line there is as deep a division as along the political party line in antiprohibition ranks. There are some who have been won over by criticisms of the alleged inefficacy of prohibition and are open to proposals which promise in the quaint wet phraseology "to promote genuine temperance." If the wets should enlist the majorities they claim, it could hardly be without the support of this section of public opinion which feels a responsibility in regard to the liquor question. If they are to obtain such support, it can hardly be for a proposal of outright, unprotected repeal.

Editorial Notes

It is interesting that the Chinese, instead of raising statues to their heroes of the recent Japanese attack on Woosung, are to build a model village as a memorial, and to supply homes to the thousands made homeless during the operations. This may not be art, neither is it a glorification of war, but it probably will please the Chinese people more than all the monuments in the world.

The proposal to Congress that American surplus farm crops be made into legal light wines and beer still offers no solution for the problem of taking surplus farm products out of the liability class.

The Los Angeles Railway Company is donating fifty old street cars which will become the homes of unfortunate families until such time as improving conditions enable them to ask for transfers.

After shelling her corn crop, a Maryland farm mother disposed of the corncobs by trading them to a barber for haircuts for her children, thereby also getting rid of the shocks.

It has been found that United States one-dollar bills wear out at the rate of about 50,000,000 a month, showing that they do not last much longer than they seem to.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Boston Politician Who Might Have Been a King

THE mutabilities of politics never had a more striking illustration than in the career of George Fred Williams of Boston, and the comparative obscurity in which it ended. To few men in this prosaic twentieth century has there come the opportunity to be a king of a monarchy unvexed by parliamentary responsibilities or other limitations. Williams had this chance freely offered him by the controlling figures in Albania after European intrigue had failed to provide that country with a suitable government. Perhaps if the World War had not broken at that immediate moment he might have spent his later days on a Balkan throne instead of in a quiet Boston law office.

He had been a friend of mine for a great many years when this somewhat spectacular position opened before him. I had known him as one of the most active supporters of Mr. Bryan, and a better exponent of bimetallism than was the man who headed the Democratic ticket. Unlike a good many of Bryan's supporters, Williams applied to the study of bimetallism a well-disciplined and cultivated mind. He did not turn to the ticket in '96 simply because of the general radicalism of the platform, although he certainly could be radical enough, but he went to the very bottom of the leading issue, "Silver at 16 to 1," and became a most convincing speaker on the subject.

* * *

I shall never forget a Democratic state convention here in Boston, prior to the national convention of 1900, if I remember rightly, which I attended as a guest. It was bitterly denounced as a snap convention, having been held much out of the regular time in order that a solid delegation for Bryan might be chosen before opposition could spring up in the party organization. Williams was nominally the leader.

At the time of this convention, his chief lieutenant was a Boston man named McNary, afterward national committeeman. He was chairman of the convention. I went to it with Williams and sat on the platform. The minority was led by a very amiable young gentleman, still living in Boston, the Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, better known, perhaps, as "Honey Fitz."

After sustaining various parliamentary reverses, which would have stunned a lesser man, he got the floor, and then the platform. I sat within perhaps ten or fifteen feet of him, and of the rostrum at which Mr. McNary presided. The Williams faction sought to prevent the speaker from being heard. With folded arms, and true Napoleonic attitude, "Honey Fitz" stood his ground. The chairman seemed to be seconding him admirably. His gavel beat the desk. He said:

"This is a Democratic convention. It stands for free speech. I pledged my word that the gentleman should be allowed to proceed. I denounce those who are interrupting him in so disorderly a manner!"

This, at least, was what those who sat at any distance may have heard the chairman say. Those who sat nearer could hear a running string of remarks somewhat to this effect:

"Sit down, Fitzy. We have got you beat. Ah! Fitzy, don't you know when you are licked? Fitzy, it is good night for you."

And then, after having jibed the luckless Fitzgerald in this fashion, the chairman would turn again with the utmost dignity to the howling rabble, and plead that a respectable hearing be given to the honorable gentleman.

I remember leaving that convention with an entirely new idea as to political methods in what I thought was staid Boston.

* * *

But to return to Williams, and Albania. Appointed Minister to Greece by Woodrow Wilson, he had been there but a little time when his active mind was attracted to the consideration of political conditions in the somewhat primitive monarchy of Albania. The Albanians were, and still are, a people of singularly independent and self-assertive character. Their monarchy had existed long. But they had become the subject of European intrigue, and at the moment of Williams's espousal of their cause, were about to have imposed upon them an alien monarch known as William of Wied, who was so terrified by the way in which his subjects received his appointment that he stayed on a warship in the harbor of Ragusa, and finally abandoned his crown.

It was at this time that some of the leading Albanians, impressed by the interest Williams had shown in their country, made him first a prophet, and offered to make him their king. He visited Albania; he wrote and spoke fluently on the subject to the dismay of the Department of State, which ordered him home by cable, and he had just begun a systematic effort to raise funds for the needs of the new state when the World War broke, and the troubles of Albania were as nothing. I met him in New York and he told me the relatively small sum of $100,000 would establish Albania, and that the character of the terrain, plus the valor of her mountaineers, would maintain her independence.

I don't know how seriously he took the matter, but I am inclined to think that had the whole world not suddenly plunged into war, he would have raised his campaign fund, and returned to Albania, perhaps not as a king, but rather as a friendly ally, somewhat after the fashion of Lord Byron, in his efforts for Greek independence. A very picturesque chapter in international affairs was closed when the still more picturesque, if more horrifying, one of the World War opened.

Slovenia, Land of Poets

LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA

SLOVENIA is the country in which they raise statues to poets, scholars and teachers, rather than to generals or emperors. Enlightenment and beauty are the treasures the Slovenes most prize. Thrift and honesty are the means by which they attain them.

This nation, wedged in between Austria and Italy, in the northwest corner of Yugoslavia, has no aristocracy—that is, no old traditional aristocracy. For centuries the rich people of the land were foreigners, and all the natives were common folk. So the common folk united and moved upward together, under the leadership of poets, teachers and the clergy.

For that reason religion, being a vital social force, has entered very deeply into the lives of the masses. The clergy exert a great influence, and by their self-sacrifice, humility, and devotion, show themselves worthy of it.

There is no wide gap between the masses and the intelligentsia. Practically everybody can read and write—and does read and aspire to write. This tiny people which, until a decade ago, had no government of its own, greatly surpasses all the other nations of southeast Europe in literacy.

In every village house one finds at least a few books and a periodical or so. In practically every village one finds a surprisingly substantial schoolhouse, a fire house and a people's home for lectures, plays, and entertainments. There is usually a little public library in the people's home, and the coöperatives have their headquarters there.

Nothing is "run down," dilapidated, nor neglected. There are no public or private buildings with the plaster off or windows broken or with weeds in the yard. Every one of the countless churches is in good repair. There are flowers in all the innumerable shrines. One finds no forgotten monuments. Every park is a flower garden, every meadow a lawn.

The people lighten their own work by using carts and tools, and lighten the lot of their farm animals by excellent care. Here one finds the finest oxen in southeast Europe, who pull not by yokes, but by regular horse collars or by a harness fastened to their foreheads. One often sees enormous, gentle oxen being driven singly, between shafts, like horses. But the horses, though driven singly, are not between shafts—they trot gayly along on one side of the wagon tongue, leaving the other side vacant. It looks lopsided, but gives perfectly satisfactory results.

This folk is notorious for its thrift and poetry. The people are lavish with song, "tight" with money, and conservative in their dealings. Everyone tries to gain possession of something, but they all help those who have not succeeded.

Passionately attached to their land and history, they express their nationalism in architecture, song and enlightenment.

R. H. M.

Notes From Paris

Burnishing Versailles

THE restoration work on the Château de Versailles and the Trianons, which has been going on for some years, is almost completed. The Grand Trianon now has a new flat roof, an exact copy of its first one. Unfortunately, in the days of Marie Antoinette building materials were not what they are now, and the original flat roof leaked so much that King Louis Philippe had to have it replaced by a slightly sloping one, which allowed the water to drain off. Reënforced concrete has been used for the new roof, and the Grand Trianon now looks as its architect, Robert de Cotte, intended it should. The restoration work at Versailles has been carried on through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

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Tardieu Tells Of Home Ties

In the course of a broadcast speech, which he delivered during the recent electoral campaign, M. André Tardieu, former Prime Minister, said: "I am speaking to you tonight from the house in which I was born, and in which I have lived uninterruptedly for fifty-five years, inspired by traditions which help me to understand you better." M. Tardieu is a typical Frenchman, fond of family life, and clinging to old family traditions. The house he speaks of is located in the Avenue de Messine, Paris.

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Stars Shine For Charity

Stars of the French stage and screen glittered in many famous shops on the Avenue de l'Opéra recently, undimmed either by their rôles of salespeople or by the brilliant June sunshine which brought great crowds of eager shoppers to see them. Cécile Sorel, of the Comédie Française, sold paintings; Raquel Meller, songstress, took to selling shoes for the afternoon, as did the ever-popular Mistinguett. Comedians and vaudeville favorites delighted their admirers all along the Avenue, autographing books or photographs and dispensing everything from candy to luggage. The sale was organized by the Fédération Française des Anciens Coloniaux in aid of its various charities for French colonists, and was under the patronage of the Minister of the Colonies, and of Marshal Lyautey, commissioner-general of the Colonial Exhibition held last year.

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Adventures In Train-ing

The Paris evening newspaper l'Intransigeant has organized the first "Train Surprise" to be run in France. Motorcoaches have for some time left the city for unknown destinations, but this is the first time that a train will take people away for the week-end without the passengers knowing where they are going. The train starts at midday Saturday, returning on Sunday evening. All the seats on this train were taken 2½ hours after the booking was opened. A similar train was run in England recently and proved so successful that the practice has spread to the Continent.

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Babies Feed Baby Bears

The only Zoo in the world composed entirely of baby animals has recently been opened at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in the Bois de Boulogne. Children who come to visit the baby animals are allowed to rent milk feeding bottles, and on the inauguration day of the new zoo, the elephant and the camel were the only ones who went hungry. It is much more fun to give a little bear a milk bottle than merely to hand an elephant peanuts! When closing time came it proved difficult to tear the children away from their little animal playmates.

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Why Not One For Brides?

As you rose from table after having eaten an unusually good dinner at some Parisian hotel, did you ever stop to wonder who taught the chef to cook? In the rue des Martyrs, on the outskirts of Montmartre, there is a professional school, where aspirants to the posts of chef and maitre d'hôtel learn their art. Lessons are given in many subjects, including languages (German, English and Spanish), cuisine, table service, carving, general alimentary technology, touristic and gastronomic geography. The school is maintained by the Association Nationale des Hoteliers et Restaurateurs.